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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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THE PUREST PEARL.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Beside the church door, aweary and alone,
A kind woman sat on the cold door stone;
The wind was bitter, the snow fell fast,
And a mocking voice in the fitful blast
Seemed ever to echo her moaning cry,
As she begged her alms of the passers by;
"Have pity on me, have pity, I pray;
My back is bent and my hair is gray."

The bells were ringing the hour of prayer,
And many good people were gathered there,
All covered with furs and mantles warm
As they hurried past through the wintry storm.
Where were hoping their souls to save,
And some were thinking of death and the grave,
But, alas! they had no time to heed
The poor soul asking for charity's meed,
And some were blooming with beauty's grace,
All closely muffled in veils of lace;
Only saw not the sorrow and heard not the moan
Of her who sat on the cold door stone.

At last came one of a noble name,
Whose the city counted the wealthiest dame,
And the pearls that o'er her neck were strung
Most proudly there to the beggar flung,
And on followed a maiden young and fair,
Adorned with clusters of golden hair;
Over her dress was thin, and scanty, and worn,
And even the beggar's seemed more forlorn,
And a tearful look and a pitying sigh,
And whispered soft, "No jewels have I—
Only I give you my prayers, good friend," said she,
And surely I know God listens to me."

Then the poor white hand, so shrunken and small
Of the blind woman felt a tear drop fall,
Then kissed it and said to the weeping girl,
"Tis you who have given the purest pearl."

READING THE LIST.

"Oh, is there any news of the war?" she said,
"Why a list of the wounded and dead."
Was the man's reply,
Without lifting his eye
To the face of the woman standing by,
"As the very thing that I want," she said;
"Read me a list of the wounded and dead."

And read her the list—'twas a sad array
Of the wounded and killed in the fatal fray;
And the very midst was a pause to tell
Of a gallant youth who had fought so well
For the only son of the Widow Gray,"
Was the proud reply
Of his captain nigh.
Then all at ails the woman standing near?
Her face has the ashen hue of fear!

"Tell, well, read on; is he wounded, be quick?
God! but my heart is sorrow-sick!"
"He wounded: no! he fell, they say,
Killed outright on that fatal day!"
And see! the poor woman has swooned away!

But ly she opened her eyes to the light;
Fully recalled the event of the fight;
Softly she murmured, "Killed outright;
Has caused the death of my only son;
Oh! 'Tis a life is fought in the victory won;
Will of the Lord, let it be done!"
Then I pity the cheerless Widow Gray,
And send from the halls of eternal day
A light of His peace to illumine her way!

OLD TIMES.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

Rosy hours of youth and fancy!
Happy hours of Long Ago!
Ah the playful, pictured memories—
Let us catch them as they flow.

Galaxies of blue-eyed Marys,
With a Julia or a Jane,
Or a troop of little Lauras
Laugh and blush and romp again.

Moonlight meetings: evening rambles,
When the night was still around,
And a sweet voice, softly murmuring,
Or a kiss, the only sound—

These remember! and remember
How the kind stars shone above,
Keeping, in their softened splendor,
Watch and ward upon our love.

Youth is as a diamond dawning—
Bold it breaks to gorgeous day:
Heavenly lights of power and beauty
Glance and gleam along its way.

Far within the mighty future
There be solemn voices heard:
Shaped to many a stately anthem,
Floats music of a word.

But that music, in the present,
Softly drops, with sad decay,
Till its echo in the spirit
Faints and falls and dies away.

Green be then the tender memory
Of the Past, forever sped:
That our youth may be immoral,
Though its days and dreams are dead!

—The following from a village church-yard in Georgia, is touching:

"Open your eyes,
For here lies
All that can rot,
Right where she sot,
When she was happy.
Our Eliza Jane
Called home again,
To join her pappy."

—The doctors are not all agreed about the use of the sewing machine being injurious to health. An eminent French authority denies that any evil effects have been experienced by women operating machines, within the range of his observation, which is extensive.

—The Vermont liquor law as is well known, is very stringent. For selling liquor to travelers, for the first offense a light fine is imposed; for the second offense a greater penalty is inflicted, and the third offense constitutes a misdemeanor, for which the offender may be severely punished. Four of the hotel keepers at Rutland were recently, it is said, found guilty of the first and second degree of the offense, and demanded of the town authorities immunity from the operation of the law, so far as the selling of liquor to travelers was concerned. This request, it appears, was denied, and the four hotel keepers at once entered into a compact to close business. Accordingly they dismissed the servants and guests, and now all the hotels of the place are permanently closed, the proprietors nailing bars across their front entrances.

KATIE LEE'S LOVERS.

"I am sorry, Mr. Norton, if word or deed of mine has ever led you to make this declaration. I assure you I never had the least suspicion that your affection for me was more than that of a friend. I am so accustomed to think of you as such, that I never suspected that you cared for me."

The speaker was a young lady of seventeen summers, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of the city. But the scene of this dialogue was a charming villa at Kensington. Very lovely she was as she stood leaning against the window, looking up half-frightened into the face of the gentleman whom she was addressing. Her dress of delicate blue, with a fall of snowy lace at neck and wrist, set off her delicate beauty, pure as the opening rose-bud; and her golden ringlets surrounded with a kind of halo the face upturned to his.

"You are young yet, Katie," he said. "I would not yet ask you to give up your freedom; only give me hope, and I will wait for you as long as you desire. May I wait and hope on, Katie?"

"I know I am young, Mr. Norton, but not too young to decide. I owe you the truth," she said, the rich blood crimsoning her white forehead; "and, as a tried friend, I can trust you to my secret—I am already engaged."

"Then I am too late." And the frame of the handsome young man trembled as he buried his face in his hands.

Looking up some moments after, his face white and haggard, as if from long illness, he said, gently caressing the golden head bowed so penitently, "May you be very happy, my Katie. I once hoped to call you my own; now all that is past. I cannot say I give you up willingly, for it takes the sunshine from my life; but if he is worthy of you I will give you up, and may the good Father bring you all the happiness I covet for you, my little friend;" and turning quickly, he left the room.

"Just my luck exactly!" sobbed Katie, after he had left her alone. "To think that he loved me, and when I would give almost anything in the world to please him, since he has been so kind, the very thing he wants I must refuse him.

And Katie sobbed as if her heart would break.

"Crying! Why, Katie, what ails you? This is a new freak of yours. What is the matter, Katie?"

And the gentleman seated himself beside her, and turned to find the reason of her tears; but she would not answer him.

"I met Norton on the stairs," he continued, "and he looked as if he had lost his last and only friend. Has he any connexion with those swollen eyelids, Katie?"

"Oh, Henry, that is just it!" And Katie told him all her trouble, adding, "I am so sorry, for he has been so good to papa."

"And so you refused him, eh? You need not trouble yourself the least; he'll live through it. I never did like the fellow," he continued, his brow growing dark as some unpleasant memory crossed his mind; "and I am glad some one on whom I have some claim can make him feel as an ordinary mortal."

"You shan't talk so of Mr. Norton, Henry Grey;" and the blue eyes flashed threateningly. "He has been one of our very best friends during dear papa's illness, and I shan't listen to such language."

"Phew! Who are we now?" And the young stockbroker (for such he was) opened his eyes in astonished wonder at this unexpected outburst from the usually good natured Katie.

"I am a friend of Mr. Norton; and after all his proofs of friendship to me and mine, I am not going to hear of any one's talking of him in that style, much less you of all others, Mr. Grey."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the stockbroker, seemingly much amused. "Really, Katie, you are actually growing handsome. What a treasure was lost to the stage when you promised to be Mrs. Grey! But we won't quarrel about him. I have no doubt he is a fine fellow; only every one doesn't know it, and he——"

"Henry Grey!" threatened Katie.

"Beg pardon, but I had forgotten. By the way, Kit, the Wandering Minstrels sing at Lady Chatterton's this evening, and I want to hear them."

"Thank you, Henry; but I do not care to go."

"I care to hear the Wandering Minstrels; of course you do. I will call for you at seven," he said rising to go.

"Thank you, no; I do not wish to go out at all this evening."

And Katie leaned her cheek against her hand, and looked down steadily upon the carpet, seeming to forget his presence.

"But I have set my heart upon going," he answered impatiently, "and I can not go alone, just for a whim. Come, Kit, don't go into mourning over that luckless wight of yours, and deprive me and yourself of an evening's fine entertainment."

"You forget that is a forbidden subject," she said; "and as I am not well, I must finally decline to accompany you. And now, please don't say any more," she added wearily.

"Very well," said Grey, haughtily; "as you wish; and perhaps you would like to cancel all my claims upon your valuable time, that you might be free to accept your very dear friend's proposition."

Katie looked at him steadily in the face.

"Even you shall not insult me, Mr. Grey. If I loved you infinitely more than I do, I should never bind myself to a man who does not hesitate to insult me, even before the vows are taken, and that without any reasonable provocation." And removing his engagement ring from her finger, she laid it on the table beside him. "You are free," she said. And she swept haughtily from the room before he could detain her.

"Fool," he muttered, as he left the house, "to forfeit my claims to the old man's gold, when it was almost within my control! Fool! that's what a man makes by letting his jealousy get the better of his judgment!"

And he ground his teeth in a fury.

"Well, Katie," said her father, Mr. Lee, after dinner, "how are you going to amuse yourself this evening? Going out?"

"No papa; I will stay with you, if you will let me," she said, rising and going round to his chair. "I may, can't I?"

"Of course you can; but Grey told me this morning that you had promised to accompany him to hear the Wandering Minstrels sing to-night."

"I never promised him," she answered, quickly, "and I am not going; and papa —" And Katie hid her face on his shoulder.

"Well, Birdie, what do you want, a new dress or a set of jewels?"

"Neither; but I wanted to ask you not to say anything about Henry? What do you mean?" said Mr. Lee, in astonishment. "I am amazed, Katie."

"I gave him back his ring this morning, papa. He insulted me, and I would not bear it."

And, with her arms tightly clasped around her father's neck, she told him all: Mr. Norton's proposition, and the stockholder's insulting words, about him and to her.

"The rascal!" said her father angrily. "Served him right, and I am glad of it, little girl; he never was worthy of you, and I knew it all the time. Never mind, Katie dear; we will not trouble ourselves about him in future. We can be happy without him, can't we?

"Oh, yes, papa."

"Norton's a fine fellow," he said musingly; "and if I wanted a son-in-law—which I don't you know—I should——"

"Please, papa."

And Katie placed her finger playfully upon his lips.

"Well, let me finish my wine, now puss, and I won't say anything more."

And he kissed the rosy fingers.

"Good!" he continued after Katie had left the room; "I am glad something occurred to break off that match. I never did like that fellow; but Katie had her heart set upon it, and I let her please herself; now it is over I feel much relieved."

And he drew a long breath, as if a load had been removed that had become a very great burden to bear.

* * * * * * *

'Twas one morning early in June, a bright, beautiful summer morning and the birds were singing merrily, and flitting about among the trees, tuning their little songs in praise for the beautiful summer. The light breeze came floating in at the window, redolent with sweet odor from the garden. Katie and her father sat at breakfast in a room overlooking the garden, and enjoying the birds' songs and the perfume of the flowers.

"Katie," said Mr. Lee, after a silence, "where shall we spend the summer—at Scarborough, Ryde, or St. Leonard's? You have been a good girl, Katie, and you shall choose."

"May I choose, papa dear? Then we won't go to any of those stupid places, where all the people do is to display their fine dresses. We'll go to the Welsh mountains, and I will take all my plainest dresses, and do nothing all the long summer days but enjoy myself. Oh, dear old papa, we will go to the mountains."

And Katie put both arms around her father's neck and kissed him rapturously.

And so it was decided that the watering places should be eschewed; and when the warm days of July came on, they started for Wales.

What a happy girl was Katie, as, with book in hand, she rambled over the hills, her white dress and sunny curls flitting among the trees, happy as a bird in her unrestrained freedom. Her father almost young again, followed her lead, enjoying almost as much as she his freedom from care and business.

Katie declared he was growing handsome in the pure mountain air.

One morning Mr. Lee pleaded a bad headache as an excuse for staying in doors; and so Katie started alone. Her large straw hat, tied with blue ribbon underneath her chin, shaded her face from the warm rays of the sun; and singing in a low tone, she walked along till she reached a place on the mountain side where she could look far down into the valley below.

Seating herself upon a mossy rock, beneath the shade of a friendly tree, she sat watching the mist as it slowly arose from the ground. As the rays of the sun rested upon it, they scattered it on either side, giving it the appearance of a bridal veil, in which shone myriads of jewels thickly interwoven in its misty folds.

"How beautiful!" Katie exclaimed, in pleased wonder. "How very beautiful!"

"Very beautiful, Miss Katie? May I enjoy it with you?"

"Mr. Norton! exclaimed Kate; "where did you come from? Did not rise up out of the ground, did you?"

"Oh, no!" he answered laughing. "I came from Cheltenham the day before yesterday. Will you allow me a seat by your side, Miss Katie, and we will admire that picture together."

"Certainly. Excuse me." And Katie moved aside in confusion.

Seating himself near her, he pointed out the most beautiful portion of the scenery about them, adding to their interest for her by his well-selected conversation.

The morning passed rapidly away; and when Katie thought of the time, it was nearly lunch hour. Springing up, she exclaimed, "What will papa think? I must go now, he will be uneasy, and think I am lost in the mountains."

"Please don't go yet, Miss Katie," he said; "I have not seen you for so long, I am unwilling to spare you."

The thought of when he had seen her last sent the waves of crimson blushes over her face.

"Come and take lunch with me. Papa would be glad to see you, Mr. Norton," and she half turned aside, to hide her burning cheeks.

"Would not Miss Katie be pleased also?" he asked.

"Oh, yes; I never forget my friends, and you, least of all. You have been so attentive to us, Mr. Norton."

"Don't praise me, Katie. I do not merit any, for my motive was, I fear, a selfish one, and does not deserve your gratitude."

Retracing their steps, they soon reached the hotel, where Mr. Lee was fuming over her long absence.

"Where can she be all this time?" he was saying, as Katie and her friend entered the room where he sat.

"Here I am, papa, dear, all safe, and have brought a friend to see you."

"I have tried to take good care of her this morning, Mr. Lee," said Mr. Norton, offering his hand.

"Oh! well, my boy, how do you do?" said Mr. Lee, taking him warmly by the hand. "I should not have been alarmed, if I had known she was with you."

"Thank you. That is the greatest compliment you could pay me, Mr. Lee. I will try to be deserving of your confidence in the future."

The summer days flew past on golden wings. Katie enjoyed her early rambles more than ever, now that she had such an agreeable companion; and never giving a thought to the future, she gave herself up to the pleasures of the present moment.

Several times during their stay in Wales, Mr. Lee chanced upon some remark upon Mr. Norton's long absence from their house; but Katie would try to change the subject as soon as possible, anxious to spare her friend from any unpleasant memories, if she could.

Daily and almost hourly they were thrown into one another's society; and Katie experienced a new feeling of rest and confidence as she rambled day after day among the beautiful scenery of the Welsh mountains.

The summer was far advanced; and still our friends lingered, loath to leave their quiet Welsh village for the noise and din of the great metropolis; but Mr. Lee finally announced one morning at breakfast that he must return home, as some business required his immediate attention.

The last day on the mountains, Katie started alone to take a farewell look at her favorite valley. Seating herself upon the rock, she sat thinking of the past.

"One year ago to-day," she said—"just one year ago—and how I am changed! If I had known—if I had only known!"

And leaning her head upon her hand, she looked sadly down into the distant valley—far, far below where she sat. A well known step aroused her; and blushing crimson that the subject of her thoughts should be so near, she moved a little, and made room for him at her side.

"So you are taking a farewell look at our old favorite, Miss Katie?" he said, accepting the seat she offered him. "Are you sorry to leave?"

"Yes; I shall not soon forget it, Mr. Norton. This has been a very pleasant summer; and I regret the return to London, with its endless routine of gaities and its slavery to Fashion's rule. I would like to stay here forever."

"You would not find it so pleasant here in the winter months, Miss Katie. I fear, after experiencing one of the severe storms in these mountains, you would begin to wish for your London home."

"I presume I should. I forgot that summer was not a perpetual institution." Katie laughed. "But this has been such a pleasant summer, and I have been so happy here."

"It is the happiest summer of my life," he exclaimed, suddenly turning toward her; "and only for one thing, I should be the happiest man in the world. Dear Katie, forgive me, but I have not forgotten that the prize that I covet more than any other in the world belongs to another, and the thought adds a bitter drop to my cup of happiness."

Katie's heart throbbed tumultuously as she listened to the impassioned words. Here was her happiness almost within her reach; if she would just put forth her hand, it was hers. Should she put down her timidity, and make for herself and this man sunshine for all life?

"Forgive me," he said, after a silence of some moments; "I would not offend you, even at the cost of my life's happiness. Tell me you forgive me, Katie."

"I have nothing to forgive, Mr. Norton," Katie answered, her heart throbbing painfully, and she added, with a great effort. "You are mistaken in your surmise. I have been free from any engagement for a year. If you want me, I am yours. "And she hid her face upon his shoulder.

"Do you mean what you say, my darling?" he exclaimed, clasping her closely to his arms. "My Katie at last!" and he covered her face with his kisses.

Then Katie told him all the history of the last year, and he listened to it all, his brow growing dark at Mr. Grey's insulting words; but becoming bright again at her expressions of faith in him.

The sun was sinking low behind the tops of the mountains when they returned to the house. Mr. Lee sat alone in the parlor when they entered, and, walking up to him, Mr. Norton said, "I love your daughter, Mr. Lee, and we have come for your consent to our union."

"You are the only man in the world who should have her," he answered; "but I believe you are worthy of her. May you be very happy, my darling," he continued, kissing her crimson cheek; "you have been a good daughter, and will prove a good wife. God bless you, my Katie."

The wedding came off in due time, and a happier fireside is not to be found in all England, than the home of our friend Kate, who reigns supreme in the hearts of husband and father.

Some of Mark Twain's Memoranda.

(From the Galaxy.)

A few months ago S. and myself had occasion to make a trip up the Missouri. While waiting at Sioux City for a boat we saw some of those white Esquimaux dogs, and S. became possessed of the idea that it was necessary for his happiness that he should have one of the breed; so we hunted up the proprietor and opened negotiations. We found that he had none to spare at the time, but that he expected some puppies would be born to the world in a month or six weeks. That suited S. well enough, as he expected to return to Sioux City in about three months, and a bargain was struck.

Well, we came back; but S. had by that time got out of conceit of the dog, and did not want him. I insisted on his sticking to the bargain, and succeeded in getting him and the proprietor of the dogs together.

"Mr. W.," said I, "when we were here some three months ago, you promised to save for us an Esquimaux puppy. Were any born?"

"Oh, yaw; de puppies vas born."

"Well, have you got one for us?"

"Nein, I don't got any."

"Why, how is that? You remember you promised to save one.

"Well, mine vriend, I'll tell how it vas," (confidentially and drawing close.) "Now you see the puppy dog he lib in de shtable mit de horse, and (very pathetically) de horse he got step-ped on to de do-ag, and de do-ag he got died." And thus it was that S. did not get his puppy; but I made engage another.

While up the river I heard the following story, showing how an animal can rise when necessary superior to his nature:

"You see," said the narrator, "the beaver took to the water and the dog was after him. First the beaver was ahead, and then the dog. It was tuck and nip whether the dog would catch the beaver, and tuck and nip whether the beaver would catch the dog. Finally the beaver got across the river as the dog had almost caught him, when phit! up the beaver skun up a tree.

"But," said a bystander, "beavers can't climb trees."

"A beaver can't climb a tree? By gosh he had to climb a tree, the dog was a crowdin' him so."

MEAN PEOPLE.

My ancient comrade, "Doesticks," in a letter from New York quotes a printed paragraph concerning the story I used to tell to lecture audiences about a wonderfully mean man whom I used to know, and then Mr. D. throws himself into a passion and relates the following circumstances (writing on both sides of his paper, which is at least singular in a journalist, if not profane and indecent):

"Now I don't think much of that. I know a better thing about Captain Asa T. Mann of this town. You see old Mann used to own and command a pickaninny, bull-headed, mud-turtle-shaped craft of a schooner that hailed from Perth Amboy. Old Mann used to prance out of his little cove where he kept his three-cent craft, and steal along the coast of the dangerous Kill von Kull, on the larboard side of Staten Island to smouch oysters from unguarded beds, or pick clams of sloops where the watch had gone to bed drunk. Well, once old Mann went on a long voyage—for him. He went down to Virginia, taking his wife and little boy with him. The old rapscallion put on all sorts of airs, and pretended to keep up as strict discipline as if his craft was a man-of-war.

"One day his darling baby tumbled overboard. A sailor, named Jones jumped over after him, and after cavorting around for about an hour or so, succeeded in getting the miserable little scion of a worthless sire on board again. The old Mann got straight up on his dignity—he put on all the dig, he had handy—and in two minutes he had Jones into double irons, and there kept him three weeks, in the forehold for *for leaving the ship without orders.*"

I will not resurrect my own mean man, for possibly he might not show to good advantages in the presence of this gifted sailor; but I will enter a Toledo bridegroom against the son of the old salt wave, and let the winner take the money. I give the Toledo story just as it comes to me. (It, too, is written on both sides of the paper; but as this correspondent is not a journalist, the act is only wicked, not obscene.)

"In this village there lived, and continued to live, two chaps who in their bachelor days were chums. S., one of the chaps, tiring of a single blessedness, took unto himself a wife and a wedding, with numerous pieces of silverware and things from congratulating friends. C., the other chap, sent in a handsome silver ladle, costing several dollars or more. Their friendship continued. A year later C. also entered into partnership for life with one of the fair Eves; and he also had a wedding. S., being worth something less than $20,000, thought he ought to return the compliment of a wedding present, and a happy thought struck him. He took that ladle down to the jeweler from whom it was purchased by C. the year before, *and traded it off for silver salt-dishes to present to C. and his bride.*"

The Tien-Tsin (China) Massacre — What the Wife of a Missonary Saw.

We make the following extract from a private letter published in the Hamilton (Canada) Times on the 15th inst., from the wife of a missonary in China to her aunt in that city:

Before this reaches you, will have heard by telegraph of the frightful tragedy which has so recently taken place here, and although nothing more serious has occurred since that telegram was sent, we are still intensely anxious, not knowing what an hour may bring forth, for this enraged mob are still saying they shall not stop until all the foreigners are killed. Humanly speaking, there is nothing but gun-boats between us and death. There are now four English gun-boats in the river and one French, and in less than a week we may have twice that number. The French are expected with large force, and we believe both the English and French Admirals will be here in a few days. I have neither time nor strength now to tell you about the origin of this sad affair. Now almost every minute is employed in getting information from our converts. Both the Consul here and the Minister in Pedin are begging for it. They seem to think the missionaries have a better chance of getting at the truth than any one else. For more than a month before this dark deed was done, both the officials and people had a strong feeling against the French. Every day it got worse, charging them with employing men to kidnap children for the sake of taking out their eyes, hearts, &c., to make medicine of, and on Thursday, the 21st of June, the enraged people decided to commence their work of destruction, and that morning a mob gathered round the Consulate and the Cathedral, which are joined together—first killing the Consul and his secretary, a lady and gentleman, (who were on their way to Pekin,) four priests, and a number of native Catholics. After this they set fire to the buildings and made their way to the Sisters' hospital. There they killed nine of them by just hacking them to pieces and leaving their bodies to burn with the building. They next went and destroyed eighty of our churches belonging to the three missions, beat many of our converts, and plundered their houses. Three Russians, who were on their way to the settlement from the city, were killed, and their bodies thrown into the river. One of these was a lady who was married to one of the gentlemen only four days before. They had gone to the city that morning to dine with a friend but on hearing of the disturbance had turned back again. These two I saw picked up out of the river a few days after. They had both been stripped before thrown into the water, and the lady's fingers cut off to get her rings. Never shall I forget that morning, the 21st of June, when one of our converts came into the house with a face as white as a Chinaman's could be, saying that the Catholic mission was on fire, and begging Johnathan to send us on board the steamer.

—An old uncle having a very beautiful neice, one day gave her a lecture on the inconstancy of mankind, and particularly cautioned her to beware of love. "Good heavens, sir," answered she, "what is there to fear from a child? Cupid is a mere little boy, you know!"

VARIETIES.

—A Skowhegan dressmaker has been obliged by a court of justice to pay a customer ten dollars damages for an ill-fitting sack.

—An Omaha man penned up a neighbor's cow and then sold him milk for three weeks. The latter has just found out the joke and gone to law about it.

—A fashionable lady in Peoria, Ill., has contracted for her coffin, and made elaborate arrangements for her funeral by having tickets of invitation printed to be sent to her friends.

—A committee has been formed in Germany to solicit from public and private sources a collection of rare and valuable books to take the place of those burned at Strasbourg.

The funeral of the late Rev. Albert Barnes took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence in Philadelphia. There was a large attendance of clergymen and friends of the deceased.

—A "loil" little boy in a Brooklyn Sunday school was asked lately to say which was the most beautiful verse in the Bible. After some hesitation, he said blushingly, "If any man pulls down the American flag shoot him on the spot."

—Miss Helen Augusta Mosley, of San Francisco, has sued one Morris S. Galvin for $20,000, alleging that he did promise to marry her, and subsequently did unlawfully and injuriously (so far as she was concerned) marry another woman.

—Mrs. Eliza Leason, aged 111 years and 10 months, died at the Hartford Almshouse Wednesday. The old lady was born in Canada, of French Canadian ancestry, in February, 1760. She removed from Canada to the United States in 1817.

—At Orrington, Me., a murderer named Cleveland is likely to escape the gallows through an informality in the verdict of the jury, which was "guilty of the murder whereof he stands indicted," not specifying the degree.

—Lillie Peckham, the Wisconsin lecturer asks: "Now, candidly, don't you think a woman receiving ten dollars a day for six hours work, as a public officer, could care for her children much better if she were compelled to work hard all day long as a washer-woman or sewing-woman?"

—A recent chronicler of great men's names exclaims: "There is a little difference in the style of Philadelphia's three great men—Penn, Franklin, and Helmbold. Of how much are these three names significant! Peace, Lightning, and Buchu!"

—A merchant in Geneva hung a notice in his window, stating that he wanted to engage the services of a small boy. The dext day his wife presented him with two small boys. This proves the vaine of advertising.

—Commander Thomas H. Eastman has been relieved from command of the Nyack on the Pacific coast, and placed under arrest, on charges of debt and scandalous conduct. Cause: Too much French ballet dancers in Callao.

—A French bird-clock is exhibited at Hartford, Conn., which is surrounded by a vine in which a humming bird flatters, and goes from branch to branch. Another bird drinks from a spring, and the water from a miniature fall is constantly moving. A musical box is attached, and plays popular airs.

—The usual Christmas Eve festival at Trinity Church, New York was on a very grand scale, and was attended by many of the clergy not only of Trinity, but of other parishes. The presents to the children cost nearly $2,000. The tree was placed in the tower at the grand entrance, and was fifty feet in height.

—Early in February the day will come which, in Chinese reckoning, will begin another term of a thousand years. Two weeks' festivities are to be devoted, in California, to the celebration of the end of a cycle and the beginniag of another. Little is known of the manner in which this division of time is connected with their cosmology and their religion.

—The following letter was sent to the managers of the Philadelphia German Fair:

GENTLEMEN: I enclose a small sum to show my sympathy with the poor sick and wounded. I regret that it will be impossible for me to attend the opening ceremonies, and am very respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES F. WOOD,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

—For fashionable young men light lavender pants and Prince Albert coats are said to be the thing. Subdued mouse colored kids, elongated boots, champagne necties, and brick tiles make up the elegant suit, not forgetting the important matter of parting the hair strictly in the middle. A thin pair of legs and a diminutive moustache and cane add grace to an exquisitely fashionable harness.

—Once a negro, on being baptised and nearly drowned in the operation, rose from his bath and said indignantly, "some gentleman 'il lose an eighteen hundred dollar nigger sometime by dis dam foolishness." A white man found the verification of what is implied in this, for on December 1st a Kentucky clergyman took a convert into Crooked Creek to baptize him. The convert was drowned, but, unfortunately, the clergyman swam ashore.

—A foreign correspondent of the Boston Journal states that the people of Alsace and Lorraine are starving to death by hundreds. He has been among them and has been a witness of their sufferings. He says that as many as 25,000 families would gladly go away, and that it would be a holy, noble work to rescue them from a terrible sufferings which surround them. It is proposed to at once set on foot schemes for providing for their immigration to this country.

A man in Bridgeport, Conn., has been left in a rather bewildered condition by a little experience he had in one of the courts the other day. His son robbed him, and he, thinking it would be as well to play the "Roman father," caused the arrest of the young scapegrace. When the case was tried, the Court fined the boy $17, and ordered the father to pay it. The old man is under the impression now that he has not cleared any money in the arrangement, and is inclined to believe, on the whole, that he might have directly negotiated a more satisfactory adjustment of the little affair with the boy himself.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE Delaware Legislature is unnaimously Democratic. It is needless to say that there are no jobs, or rings or Legislative corruptions complained of by the Delawarians.

THE editor of the *Dispatch* says that he knows the Radical editor of the Jersey City *Journal* to be a jackass. This may be perfectly true, but brethren should dwell together in unity, and not tell tales out of the family.

IT is proposed to call a world's congress of women to inagurate universa peace. If they don't have a quarrel the first day, then it will be a caution to tea parties.

THE observant FORNEY tells us that "standard domestic goods are sold at small profits." We will not dispute the proposition for the present, but will beg leave to say that there are but precious few "standard domestic goods" sold at the present time, if we are to judge of their merits by the profits, according to the rule laid down above.

CHRISTMAS.

To-morrow will be generally observed throughout Christendom as the anniversary of the Christian religion, in some form or other, according to the sectarian predilection of communities. The term Christianity is derived from the Greek word *Christianismos*, which in turn is derived from *Christos*, "the annointed one," and in its generic sense embraces the religion taught by JESUS CHRIST.

From the period when the "disciples were called in Antioch," down to the present date the Great fundamental doctrines inculcated by the Holy Scriptures have been preserved and promulgated by the church with substantial unity. But notwithstanding this "substantial unity," it is not to be denied that the character of the religion taught has deen materially colored throughout all its varied history, by the circumstances surrounding the recognized church, and the genius, temper and character of the nations professing it, and the ages in which it was taught.

There were at first two marked distinctions in the professed religion tending in different directions.

The *Judaizing Christians* clung to the ordinances of the elder religion; and although they existed as late as the fourth century, under the name of Nazarines, &c., their influence almost entirely ceased with the close of the first.

The *Speculative Christians* placed figurative interpretations both on the external facts and the hidden mysteries of religion, or sought by various processes of reasoning to connect it with the philosophical and theurgical systems of the ancient world.

We are told that APOLLOS of Alexandria was the first person to give it this speculative turn, and St. PAUL, while he does not absolutely condemn APOLLOS, dwells upon the evils produced by those who from his teachings, deduced, as it were, a separate doctrine. In this way arose numerous sects, among which we may mention—

1. The early heretics or the *Nicolaitanes*, and followers of CORINTHUS, and the *Gnostics* professors of the "knowledge falsely so-called" of ST. PAUL.

2. At a later period the *Manichæans*, who introduced into Christianity the rival notions of good and evil, which continued for many centuries.

3. Within the church itself there sprung up the Alexandrian School of theology, which even to this day has exercised a more or less permanent influence. This school during the second and third centuries, became, to some extent, tinged with the Platonic philosophy, and was characterized by the acute and refined ideas of the East. Like the *Gnostics*, its chief doctors encouraged the idea of a mystical or second meaning in the revelations of faith, of which the key was only in the possession of the learned.

In the meantime, however, the main body of Christians, uninfluenced by such views, were acquiring ideas of a different and permanent character, which have gradually developed into our present systems of religions belief, all predicated upon the Savior of mankind, whose birth is sought to be celebrated by the observance of the twenty-fifth of December.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The result of the Georgia election is indeed the last nail in the Presidential coffin lid of ULYSSES S. GRANT, and buries him past all recognition in the race of 1872. He has staked his policy against the people and has steadily lost in all the elections of 1870. The party that two years ago was insolent in its fancied security and fictitious majority, is now a minority and cowers in the presence of an indignant people.

Every precaution to carry Georgia for the administration had been taken. Attorney General AKNRMAN desired to be United States Senator from that State, and drew up an election law, which was no less absurd than it was to the last degree infamous, and was intended specially to defeat the Democracy by giving the negroes the right to vote undeterred by challenge or any other known safeguard against illegal voting. The law required no citizenship, nor other recognized qualification, and under its provisions there is no doubt but thousands of fraudulent votes were cast during the three days of the election.

But with all their well laid schemes, GRANT and AKERMAN have been defeated—ignomimiously defeated; and Georgia has declared in the most unequivocal terms, and in the face of the military and other preparations to bring about a different result, that the State of Georgia will not tolerate GRANT and his party, and that he need not calculate upon her support in 1872.

The next Radical move will be to disfranchise Georgia in the National Congress by refusing her representation and again reconstructing her. There are yet men in the Radical party who are absolutely blind enough to think this thing will pay, and we confidently expect to see them again try the experiment. But the day of these gentlemen is well nigh spent and gone, and the people of the whole country are patiently though anxiously waiting for the chosen opportunity to bury them among the dirt and rubbish of fallen despotisms and other usurpations that have been overthrown.

GRANT and his partisans had built high hopes upon the result in Georgia, but the fruits that they had anticipated "turned to Dead Sea ashes on their lips," and will be a continual curse and punishment to them.

There is yet hope for free government and the preservation of free institutions, when we see a down trodden people refusing alike to succumb to the oppressions or the blandishments of power. They give us of the more favored States a noble example and one in every way worthy of imitation.

The Radical party is fast dwindling into a mere faction, and is every day weakened by internal broils and ulcers, that all the political doctors in the country cannot heal. Its boasted progress, when stripped of its tawdry covering is found to be only the deformities of despotism and the machinations of centralization. It is on the downward road to destruction and the hand that tries to stay its course will be moved by mistaken mercy. Radicalism is a political monster for which there is no room in a free country, and the people are digging a grave for it, which will be wide and deep enough to hide it forever.

We congratulate the whole country upon the noble fight and glorious victory of the Democracy in Georgia. It settles the question of the existence of Radicalism, and shows that the Democratic spirit of the country is alive and vigorous and sure of final victory over the foes of free institutions.

THE GOLD POLICY."

According to the public debt statement of Secretary BOUTWELL, made at the beginning of the present month, (December,) there was in the Treasury, —excluding private and other deposits $80,000,000 in round numbers, or $11,-700,000 more that there was at the same time in 1869, and $15,600,000 more than there was on the 1st of December, 1868. This amount of coin so locked up represents the amonnt of solid money withheld from the markets and from the rightful and lawful reserves of the banks, having an influence upon banking operations and financial transaction generally, by no means desirable.

One would have thought that the evil influence exercised upon the market and general financial interests, by keeping a large amount of coin thus unnecessarially locked up, would have induced the Secretary to have sold gold largely in December, and purchased a large amount of Five-Twenties when their price in the market was favorable, but such does not appear to be the case notwithstanding the favorableness of the opportunity offered.

When we reflect that if Mr. BOUTWELL would only take a lookinto the almost immediate future, and see inevitable consequences of his short sighted policy and the awkward and unpleasant predicament in which it must necessacially place him, it seems almost incredible that he would presist in it, and continue to supply the demands of the market to such a limited degree.

Suppose we take it for granted that the coin sales will be maintained in the future at their present standard of $5,000,000 per month, we may indicate the market with regard to the supply and withdrawals from the first ultimo until the first day of March 1871. Taking for a basis the best data attainable, it will be approximately as follows :

SUPPLY.	
Private gold in Treasury on Dec. 1	$16,500,000
Unc llect d interest held in Treasury Dec. 1	10,400,000
January interest on Public Debt	25,600,000
Five Per Cent Bonds of '71, due Jan. 1	4,400,000
Treasury sales of gold for three months.	15,000,000
Receipts from Califo nia	3,000,000
Total supply	$74,900,000
WITHDRAWLS.	
Customs payments in Dec., Jan. and Feb. say	$48,000,000
Export of specie at New York (est. on average of some months for four last years)	9,5000,000
Overdue interest in Treasury on March 1, '7 (same as in 1870)	6,2000,000
Total withdrawals	$63,700,000

From the above it would appear that there is a likelihood or possibility of there being a balance of about $11,000,000 of dollars in the Treasury on the last day of February. From the first of March until the first of May, there will become payable on the interest account only about five million dollars, while the custom payments during these sixty days will reach fully thirty millions of dollars or a half million per day. Hence, it is quite apparent to even the least observant that the Secretary's policy will be and is wholly inadequate to meet the exigencies of the financial and commercial situation.

But what effect for good or evil does Mr. BOUTWELL'S miserly policy have upon the banks? It depletes their vaults of their reserves at the very season of the year when money is most active and in the most constant and general demand, exposing, as a consequence, the money market to the machinations of panic makers, and unnecessarially deranges business and credits generally.

Then another result is that of keeping up the price of gold by creating and maintaining an artificial scarcity in the market, with the moral certainty of a violent and disastrous reaction whenever the scarcity is relieved, even though it be temporarially.

But over and above all the ephemera effects of this policy, is the overshadowing question whether this systematic witholding of so large an amount—in fact the majority—of coin in the Atlantic States is defensible on any sort of grounds. If Secretary BOUTWELL comtemplated speedy resumption, his hoarding proclivities would be susceptible of an easy explanation, but as he hardly devotes any attention to the subject in his last annual report, we have no warrant for the belief that he even remotely contemplates resumption.

It means something more. It means that he is the national "bull" in the Gold Market, and by locking up the gold of the country, he can force up the premium on gold by encouraging speculative operations, which have their outgrowth from a nominal supply and then entering the market and goring the unwary speculators, without compensation to the government or credit to himself, other than that of cunning and artfulness. The result is a positive injury to the standing and credit of the government. With the larger part of the gold, now foolishly locked up in the Treasury, freely circulating in the market, high premiums and fluctuations and wild speculations would be almost if not entirely checked, and the rascally combinations of Wall street broken up.

By thus bringing gold and currency to a par, the main objection to resumption would be removed, and the transition would hardly be felt or realized in the financial world, further than a prevailing sense of monetary security. It would be well for Congress to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that the country expects him to play something else besides the miser with the $80,000,000 that he now has under lock and key.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

We make the subjoined extract from the correspondence of the N. Y. *Tribune* in relation to Arlington, the property of MRS. MARY CUSTIS LEE, which we commend to the prayerful consideration of such gentlemen as are wont to have their blood boil whenever the matter is mentioned.

I believe our government should pay to Mrs Lee her valuation of the property now so invaluable to us. It was hers by birthright. It continued to be hers by a higher than legal right. She did not forfeit it by any overt, individual act of treason. I know that it has been said that *she* ate first of the maddening apple of Secession, and then tempted him, and he did eat, and so their paradise was lost. But this is a mere mannish hypothesis, which I find no reason to accept. He acted for and by himself in breaking his oath of allegiance, and in turning his sword against the country that had taught him how to use it. She was not a citizen, but a wife, and, first of all, according to prevailing ideas, owed loyalty to her husband. Surely the conservative gentlemen of the Senate who accept the poet's lofty ideal of true womanly devotion

"I know not, I ask not if guilt's in thy heart,
I know that I love thee whatever thou art."

should give MRS. Mary Custis Lee all honor, instead of speaking of her slightingly, as *"that woman."* Had she fled from the Confederacy, repudiated her Rebel husband, and sought sanctuary and release in Indiana, would even Senator Morton have held her in higher esteem? Or had she been loyal and long sighted enough to hoist the old flag over Arlington, and stand guard over her effects, would not gentlemen have said: "Here is a matron of Roman virtue, plucky and strong minded; a woman to be admired, but not loved." Her name has for me the charm of great associations, as that of the daughter of the beloved, adopted son of Washington. I respect her love for the grand old place, the home of her childhood; but aside from these things, I protest against the injustice and harshness of making her suffer more severely than many of the ringleaders of the rebellion have suffered. I think Mr. Patterson is mistaken in saying that she "fled away into the storm," before her husband. From an old servant of the family, I have heard that she lingered in her home till her husband had repeatedly written to her to join him; that before leaving she packed up such valuables as she could carry, precious heirlooms and papers, and left them to the honorable custody of our soldiers—(O woman great was thy faith!); that, at the last she went all about the house and grounds, and to the graves of her father and mother, weeping bitterly. I have also heard that when the time set, by the will of her father, for the emancipation of certain slaves, arrived, she promptly and honorably sent through our lines such as she had with her in Richmond.

As we are in the forgiving line, can we not forgive this heart-broken wife and mother, and make her old age comfortable by generously paying for the noble inheritance forfeited by no crime of hers, unless it be a crime to stand by a beloved husband, whom in her happy youth she took "better, for worse?" May we not believe that the august spirit of Washington himself would approve of such an act of magnanimity toward the daughter of George Washington Custis—the dear little lad whom he solemnly adopted by the death-bed of a brave young father, who died in the service of the Republic?

In this matter I have simply spoken my feeling as a woman, and for a woman.

G. G.

CABLES AND CONGRESS.

Immediately after the holidays we may expect to hear something definite in Congress in relation to some of the various Cable Subsidy Schemes that are prepared against a day of grace, when it is hoped that they will receive favorable consideration.

From all accounts there has been a grand combination in the lobby of the representatives of the six schemes already broached, for an effective attack upon Congress, which generally falls an easy prey to the blandishments of the wily tempter.

Each of these companies have presented or will present a demand of some kind for a government subsidy. One year ago they demanded a landed subsidy, but we all know that the Railroad Directors had the public domain under their thumbs, and felt in no mood to let up as long as Uncle SAMUEL would bleed, and what little of the public lands that remains will soon be closed out to appease the hungry maws of the railroad sharks, hence the Cable lobby will have to hit upon some other plan for raising the wind.

To vote money direct is hardly as objectionable as the land grabbing dodge, because it cannot be carried on as successfully, and the people will more readily feel their pockets touched when the money is taken directly from the public treasury; but the fight will be a long and bitter one, with the chances in favor of the lobby.

One of these companies proposes to lay a cable from California to Japan, by way of the Sandwich Islands. The subsidy asked for to enable them to carry out this projected enterprise is $10,000,000, which is the entire estimated cost of the line, and which is to be made payable in twenty annual instalments of $500,000 each. Then there is to be granted them as a perpetuity, in addition, certain exclusive franchises, which will secure for them a complete monopoly of our entire Pacific coast as a landing place for the Asiatic cable or cables for the next ensuing twenty years.

The government is to have in return for this generous aid, the exalted privilege of transmiting free a half a million dollars worth of *official* dispatches annually, at the regular tariff. As our diplomatic intercourse with Japan and China is not very extensive, this munificent offer loses some of its inviting features when closely scrutinized. So much for the "Pacific Submarine Combination," which will generously permit the Government to lay a cable to China and Japan, and then allow it to use it to limited degree, in consideration of guaranteeing a monopoly of business.

The "International Cable Company" also comes into Congress, with the proposal to lay a cable from some point on the Pacific coast to China and Japan, if Congress will kindly give it $10,000,000 in gold, payable in twenty annual installments. This company offers to transmit *all* official dispatches free, and does not ask for a monopoly of the business.

A third company is the "Pacific Cable Company." which has a proposition of its own, in brief as follows: It proposes, on a forfeiture of $50,000 to guarantee the laying of a cable from the Pacific coast to Asia, within five years, if the Government will guarant ee six per cent interest for thirty years upon its bonds, which are not to exceed $8,000,000. The entire amount of gua ranty solicited for this enterprise is $7,200,000, and the Government is to have the use of the line at the regular rates, with the right to purchase it at the end of five years at the cost price, if the company does not find the investment a paying one.

Then there is a fourth scheme projected by the "Trans-Atlantic Postal Company," which is down on monopolies generally. It asks only that the United States and Belgium shall grant it the privilege of landing its cable, and that its dispatches to this country may be deposited in the postoffices in any part of the country and forwarded free of postage to the sender or recipient. Upon every message sent by mail the Government is to receive twenty-three cents, and the company proposes to obligate itself not to raise the tariff above five dollars for a message of ten words.

Besides these, there are several other projects on foot, which will be pressed upon Congress. While it is true that increased telegeaph facilities with the rest of the world may be a commercial necessity, there can be no good reasons why they whould be built at the expense of the Government, and Congress will only do its duty by discountenancing each and every scheme of subsidy in this direction.

FORNEY, in speaking of the probable result of the Georgia election, says that "if the State has gone Democratic, it is only another argument against amnesty." Certainly; it is a good Radical argument.

BUTLER'S AMNESTY BILL.

BEN. F. BUTLER, as Chairman of the Select Committee on Reconstruction, recently reported to the House what he denominated an "Amnesty Bill," the very title of which demonstrates clearly that he does not understand the true meaning of the term as applied to the people of the South, or as understood by the people of Missouri and West Virginia at the late election.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN of Ohio, in a ten minutes speech upon the bill, exposes most completely its crudities, and the low and selfish cunning of the author in drawing it. He demonstrated that there was very little in the bill which should commend it to the country. Under the Fourteenth amendment political disabilities can only be removed by a vote of two-thirds of each House. No such provision is in this bill. On the contrary, it provides in the first section "that no damage, loss, harm, wrong or injury shall hereafter come, or any right or claim accrue, to any persons against any other person not hereinafter excepted of, from, or because of any act done by him, or omitted to be done in aid of, or in the suppression of, or because of the late rebellion." The worst of traitors—the northern man, who for the sake of blood stained gain, secretly furnished the Confederates with munitions of war, while prating loyality at home—is not only granted "full and general grace, amnesty, and oblivion of all wrongful acts and doings in the war of the late rebellion," but by being pardoned he would be enabled to collect and receive payment upon the supplies made by him to aid in the overthrow of the Union.

In the most utter disregard of the wishes of the people the bill ingeniously provides against the removal of political disabilities, the very thing that the people of the whole country demand, a demand made significant by the late elections. The bill refuses pardon for political offenses, but grants full and general grace, amnesty, and oblivion for the thief, the burglar, the arsoner, and assassin, whether the criminal be of the South or of the North. The man who committed robbery, murder, arson, or any other felony, under the pretense of making war, is a worse man than he who becomes an outlaw against society and commits crimes at his own risk. Such criminals, whether they be of the North or of the South, should be arraigned and tried for their offenses as a warning to desperadoes, should our country be again involved in war. On the other hand, acts done according to the laws of war need no amnesty for the simple reason that acts so committed by one belligerents against another are lawful. Hence, no one ever dreams of putting on trial any soldier of the Confederacy for military acts done during the late civil war. A great deal was said as to trying JEFFERSON DAVIS; but he was never put on trial, although during a long time he was held as a prisoner. Then, the granting of this pretended amnesty without the restoration of political rights would be a mere cheat.

The third section of Mr. BUTLER'S bill provides that "whoever, having been educated at the Military Academy at West Point, or the Naval School at Annapolis, shall have engaged in the rebellion and insurrection against the United Siates, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof," shall be excepted from its provisions or amnesty.

What is meant by "giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States?" Furnishing men or amunitions of war, or doing any act calculated to injure the cause of the Government, during six weeks before and immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter President Lincoln accepted resignations of one hundred and eighty officers of the United States Army, who resigned with the avowed intention of making war against the Government of the United States. What better aid and comfort could be given to an enemy than to furnish him with great captains, accomplished leaders, men skilled in the dread art of war?

In this long list of officers given by the then President to aid the enemy to organize his armies, to lead them to battle, to make war against the United States, we find the names of ROBERT E. LEE, resignation accepted April 25, 1861, eleven days after war had commenced; JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, resignation accepted April 22, 1861; ALBERT S. JOHNSTON resignation accepted May 3, 1861; JAMES LONGSTREET, resignation accepted June 1, 1861, six weeks after the fall of Fort Sumter. and while the Confederate army of Virginia was preparing to advance against Washington. Yet this bill refuses amnesty to these very officers who left our service to join that of the enemy with the consent of the president. General Magruder, whose resignation was accepted six days after the surrender of Sumter, has publicly stated that he told the President the purpose for which he resigned, but that he would remain in Washington a decorous length of time after the acceptance of his resignation, because he wished to be well off with the old love before he was on with the new; and that the President replied that he would assist him to get on with the new love by accepting his resignation.

It matters not what may have been the motives that prompted the President of the United States—they are before the country and he was a party to the proceeding, but whatever they might have been, the result cost us four years of war and shook our institutions to their very base. But for the acceptance of those resignations a hostile gun would not have been fired outside of South Carolina, a million lives and thousands of millions of dollars would have been saved, and our people would not now groan under the burden of a war tax in time of peace.

The question is an important one and should be treated in a different manner than proposed by the Representative from Massachusetts, who religiously contributed his share of horrors to the civil strife. It may determine whether we shall have a constitutional Union or a government of force. It is to determine whether we are to say to our brethren of the South, "You must obey the laws, but you shall not help to make them; you must pay taxes to support the Government, but shall never participate in its management."

"This," says General MORGAN, in conclusion, "is called amnesty, grace oblivion as to the errors of the past GOD have mercy on the merciless if at the last day they are to he judged by a rule like this! Sir, I have not spoken in the interest of party, but in the name of our common country, and if we prove unequal to the discharge of the high duty which devolves upon us the people possess the remedy, and by them it will be applied."

SUBSCRIBING FOR NEWSPAPERS

We frequently receive letters from our patrons, enquiring what newspapers we would recommend them to take &c. Our advice is uniformally this First subscribe for your county paper it first of all others deserves your patronage, and should not be forgotten Besides furnishing you with a continue chronicle of all local events of importance, it gives a character and standin to your county which is precisely in proportion to the flourishing or non flourishing condition of your count paper, and which can never be attaine without its aid.

It encourages home enterprise an talent, and affords an honorable subsis ence to worthy men, to liberally support your local paper, which not on looks after your home interest, bu gives to the world a complete idea of a your natural and acquired advantag and business importance, and whic invites foreign trade and capital.

Nearly all our farmers are able to tak two or more papers, and they cann spend money more advantageously f their children than to liberally suppo the press with its varied and diffusi knowledge. After having subscrib for their home paper, we can recommen them to subscribe for THE POST, ful confident that they will realize ma times upon the investment, as we ma it a point to fill our columns with t most valuable facts and varied inform tion that can be put in the same amou of space, something that all our subsc bers will attest. We invite all o readers to inaugurate the new year subscribing first for their home pap and then for THE POST.

IT is attributed that the HON. S. S. C tells of the origin of that mysterious l somewhat famous expression.

"What the devil, JIM," he asked o day, "did you mean by the place wh the woodbine twineth?"

"Well, I'll tell you Colonel. You se was before that learned and dignif body, the Committee on Banking a Currency, and when GARFIELD asked where the money got by CORBIN went I could not make a vulgar reply and up a spout, but observing, while peddl through New England, that every sp of house or cottage had a woodbine tw ing about it, I said naturally enough wh the woodbine twineth. That is all. seems the Congressional cheese-waxes not understand my delicacy nor my e eate allusion."

BINGHAM, the famous impeachm manager and orator, has been givi specimen of his eloquence, which was spired by BUTLER. He says that it "devilish outrage" that BUTLER ca be made to keep faith with the Ho The elegant and eloquent BING should have learned long before this such a thing as BUTLER'S keeping f with anybody is unconstitutional with and therefore not "devilish."

A HUNDRED and fifty clerks in Third Auditor's office have presumpto protested against the proposed Con sional assessment of one-tenth per c of their salaries to be withheld from t for their own benefit, and absurdly p fancied claim to use their earnin they see fit. It is needless to add th preposterous a petition was at once lai the table.

TREASURER SPINNER says that if government does not pay better sal the time will soon come if it is not alr upon us, when none but rich men or th will be able to hold any public office.

GENERAL GRANT is a stockhold the amount of $12,000, in the iron w at Lawton, Michigan. It was pres to him.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we could only stop to take it:
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it:
To the sunny soul that is full of hope
And whose beautiful trust never falleth,
The grass is green and the flower bright,
Though the winter storm prevaileth.

Better to hope tho' the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted!
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as a proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure;
That is richer by far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoard of treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart
And hands that are ready and willing,
Than to snap the delicate, minute threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And thus blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

[From the Christmas Locke of "Old and New."

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

BY MRS. L. J. HALL.

Papa! don't you know it is my birthday?
Don't you know I am five years old to-day?
My poor wooden horse has lost his head;
My dear little kitten is all gone dead;
My marbles are lost; and my top won't hum;
And, darling papa, please give me a drum!
The soldier boys want me to come out and play;
And I want a drum, for I'm five to-day!

Papa, do you know it is my birthday?
Do you know I am ten years old to-day!
And I've got my Latin, and done my sums;
And I'm tired of marbles, and tops, and drums;
And at school I never have got in a row;
And grandma declares I make a nice bow;
And so, altogether to go with my mates,
I should like, dear papa, a nice pair of skates.

Come, father, now do not forget, I pray,
I am just fifteen this blessed day!
I'm a pretty tall fellow for that, you see;
And in less than a year, in college I'll be.—
Unless all my digging should drive me to bad.—
For I'm studying the eyes almost out of my head.
When I'd rather be popping away at a duck,
With very great skill and very poor luck:
So I'll come to the point; for under the sun
There's nothing I want like a handsome new gun.

Twenty years old, and a fine mustache!
A part at commencement—a glorious dash;
And father, you heard what a clapping I got;
I knew where you sat, and I looked at that spot,
And thanked you my father, for loving me so,
With your eyes full of tears, and cheeks in a glow.
The gift for my birthday? If truth must be told,
My watch is of silver, and *might* be of gold!

My father, to-day I am just twenty-five,
Ready and glad to struggle and strive;
But the word, my father, to me looks bright,
For the gentle promise I won last night;
And the birthday gift that would gladden me
Is your tender blessing on Clara and me.

Thirty years old this blessed day!
The clouds may come, but they never stay;
For sunshine chases the shadows in turn!
That, from my smiling babe I learn.
From the cradle where once we leaned and wept
While with waxen cheeks our first-born slept.
But now in my wife's fair hand I see
The robe so stealthily wrought for me.

Am I thirty-five? Is it even so?
Does my saucy wife pretend to know?
But the brief ten years of my wedded joy
Shine out in the eyes of my laughing boy;
And Minnie's small fingers have hemmed for me
The 'kerchiefs my birthday gift to be.

Forty years old; and my father lies
Where o'er his grave the fir trees sighs;
His smile and his blessing dwell with me,
The blessing I feel, the smile I see.
As when in my motherless, boyhood days,
He warmed my heart with his words of praise:
Now my holy gift from my sister Ann
Is the pictured face of the dear old man.

Forty five: and with blushing face
My Minnie looks down with a modest grace
While her lover pleads, and I think of the day
So well I remember! I cannot say nay!
She looks like her mother, the pretty young thing;
I see it must end in a wedding ring;
And my birthday gift this year must be
A son that shall steal my daughter from me.

I am fifty, dear: 'tis the prime of life!
No wrinkles as yet, you can't count my wife;
For the busy world is so full of joy
That I sometimes think I am still a boy.
Ah! here is my gift which I just have found,
From my children—a volume superbly bound;
You villians! how shall I stifle my rage?—
An elegant classical treatise on *Age!*

Sixty years old! and thy silver hair,
My Clara, to me looks wondrous fair;
But hark! what trampling of feet below!
My clerks—a smiling and goodly row,—
A cane with a head of gold they bear;
They speak of my kind and watchful care,
They call me father! words are so weak,
Do you wonder, my wife, that I could not speak?

Threescore and ten sounds rather old;
Withered, but fair, is the hand I hold.
Clara, my loving, long-tried wife,
Lo, in thine eyes I read my life,—
Peaceful, whate'er the world might bring,
Ready the Father's praise to sing.
See, the grandchildren's thoughtful care!
I sit in my stately birthday chair.

Eighty! the world is changed below;
Progress it is, I think, I know:
They are building a Home for Aged Men;
I must send a check: just hand me my pen.—
It shakes—no matter—a few days more;
The pleasant journey is almost o'er.
Give me your grandmother's silver curl,
My birthday gift, the last, dear girl.
My blessing—good-night! the Old Man's Home!
Yes, it is time, I am glad to come.

FEMALE PLEASANTRIES.

"I hear it?"
"Who told you?"
"Her friend."(?)
"You don't say"
"'Tis dreadful!"
"Yes awful!"
"Don't tell it, I pray!"

"Good gracious!"
"Who'd think it?"
"Well! well! well!"
"Dear me!"
"I've had MY
"Suspicions!"
"And I, too, you see!"

"Lord help us!"
"Poor creature!"
"So artful!"
"so sly!"
"No beauty!"
"Quite thirty!"
"Between you and I!"

"I'm going!"
"Do stay, love!"
"I can't!"
"I'm furloin!"
"Farewell, dear!"
"Good-bye, sweet!"
"I'M GLAD SHE'S GONE!"

—One of the "oldest inhabitants" of Troy, who has closely observed the weather signs for the past forty years, predicts a very mild winter. He says the weather of the three days beginning with the day before and closing with the day after the sun crosses the line, determines the character of the winter. He has never known it to fail. These days were remarkably mild.

—An Arkansas editor, who is either very fond of a joke, or has had a sad experience of the responsibilities of his position, lately issued "the paper" without editorial matter, but with a paragraph at the head of the column in which he declared that the wives of his subscribers had so occupied his attention in calling to show their babies that he had no time to attend to anything else.

—The New Albany Ledger tells a story of a prison guard at Jeffersonville who, being engaged to be married, and having twice postponed the day for the wedding, on apparently trivial grounds, had the tables turned upon him by the fickle fair one, who, upon the approach of the third period set for the consummation of their mutual bliss, *indefinitely* postponed the affair, and ordered him out of the house.

HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

A Ship Struck by Lightening—Two Days in a Floating Cauldron—The Vessel and 2760 Bales of Cotton Destroyed—The Crew Rescued.

A terrible calamity befel the ill-fated vessel, A. B. Wyman, bound for Liverpool from Savannah on the 10th., inst., which is thus detailed by Captain Lachere of the ship Charles of Antwerp:

The storm of the preceding night had been accompanied by

LOUD THUNDER CLAPS

and vivid flashes of lightening, and although the weather had now moderated a mighty swell remained. The ship in the distance, which subsequently proved to be the A. B. Wyman, was stearing south under topsail. As the two vessels gradually neared each other a

THICK COLUMN OF SMOKE

was seen to ascend from the deck of the A. B. Wyman, whose captain bearing the same name as the ship, afterwards stated had been allowed to escape to attract attention. It was indeed, a meloncholy signal; but dangerous as it was it appeared to be the only one feasible for the purpose. And so the two ships came close together. Loud above the monotonous roar of the rolling sea came forth the shrill and earnest cry,

"MY SHIPS ON FIRE!"

It was the despairing appeal of the captain of the Wyman, and who could heartlessly turn a deaf ear to such a call? Captian Lachere did not all at events, and quickly bore down upon the burning ship. He saw the top of her mainroy almast had broken off and hanging down, but with that exception no other evidences of damage were apparent. And yet to the eye of the seaman there were presented marked and decided tokens—the last visible symptoms of the poor

SAILOR'S FORLOIN HOPE,

the lifeboats—for they were suspended from davits, filled with provisions, and ready to be launched with human freight amid ocean, and in a ranging sea. When the Charles hove to a boat was put off from the A. B. Wyman with the mate and two men, who, though tossed about, moved briskly over.

"Come over and see the ship, sir," sung out the mate; "the captain wants you."

The boat came alongside the Charles, and with a pluck that merits commendation Captain Lachere promptly responded to the summons and crossed over to the burning ship. The object in asking Captain Lachere on board the A. B. Wyman was doubtless to reveal to him the true and terrible state of affairs. Captain Lachere states that on coming close to the starboard side of the vessel the heat was oppressive, while thick volumes of smoke were oozing out through the seams. Captain Wyman welcomed his timely and noble hearted guest with all the cordiality which the occasion permitted, and quickly explained the condition of the vessel. The situation was dreadful to contemplate. The crew in imminent danger, were naturally excited, while the cargo of cotton, valued at over two hundred thousand dollars, was about to become a more terrible foe than the fiercest hurricane that ever raged. Captain Wyman stated that in the midst of a dreadful storm two nights before the mainroyal masthead had been

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING,

that the electric fluid had gone through the coat of the mainmast and passed down into the hold. At the time the causality occurred but little notice was taken of it, and it was not until the smoke began to ascend that the thought of fire suggested itself. The captain of the ship immediately gave orders to make everything air tight below, stuffing up all places of ventilation, and changing his course, hoped to reach the land in time or meet some friendly vessel on the way. She had been two days and nights in this condition when she was sighted by Captain Lachere. Arrived on board, after some difficulty that gentleman found everything very much heated, the cabin suffocating and the crew ready to take to the boats as the last resort. The fire was raging in the lower 'tween decks. Having tried her main pumps he discovered that the water in the tanks, which contained over ten thousand gallons, was almost boiling—"hot enough," said the captain yesterday, "to boil an egg." Captain Lachere readily surmised that the ship must be full of fire, and considering it unsafe to remain much longer on board generously invited Captain Wyman and his crew to the Charles. Thinking perps that there was yet time to get someng off the floating cauldron Captain ymen inquired whether he should bring Wme provisions, but Captain Lachere, seeming it

DANGEROUS TO OPEN ANY DOORS

before leaving the ship, declined the offer, and taking only a few sails and ropes prepared to quit the ship for ever. Meanwhile, a crew of the Charles, consisting of Randolph Schulte, second mate; Edward Depauri, William Jasper and Cornelius Clow, seamen, put forth in a yawl to the rescue of thoss of their brethren on the A. B. Wyman. There was a very heavy swell at the time, and the terribly suffocating heat from the vessel rendered the experiment exceedingly difficult. Having examined everything Captain Lachere, after two hours' stay, prepared to leave the ship. But

THE LAST SCENE

was frightful to behold. The ship lay rocking on the deep, enveloped in a huge cloud of smoke, and every instant a conflagration was anticipated. The entire crew of fourteen men having been taken off Captain Wyman went forward and in presence of Captain Lachere and three of his men opened the main hatch. Out belched the flames with a roar as if exulting in freedom and the work of conflagration was begun.

A RUSH FOR LIFE,

and hurrying down the sides of the ill-starred ship the last batch of human beings on board cleared her with rapid strokes. It was well they did so. The bales of cotton partly released burned with terrible rapidity. The smoke had full vent, and in about ten minutes after the last boat left the A. B. Wyman the fire had extended to every portion of her. The crackling of the burning timbers, the fury and noise of the conflagration and the splashing of spars in the water, as they tumbled down in quick succession, are stated to have been something terrible. The two vessels were not more than a couple of cable's length apart, and just so soon as the rescued party scrambled on board the Charles that gallant ship squared away to the Westward, the wind being about southwest and the distance from New York about nine hundred miles. It was perhaps one of the happiest voyages ever made by some of them, for if ever there was a hairbreath escape whose terror may be recalled with wonder this was one of them. Captain Wyman and his crew returned their grateful thanks to Captain Lachere, and most worthily did he deserve them. Indeed, it is a pleasure to think that a grand, fraternal, philanthropic feeling still, and will ever, exist throughout the world, and nowhere has it been more courageously demonstrated than on the rolling billows of the ocean

ITALY AND THE POPE.

The Italian Parliament Debating the State of Relations to the Church—Fierce Discussion—What may be and What is Forbidden.

(Telegram to the New York Herald.)

An excited and severe parliamentary conflict is being waged in Florence on the subject of the future status of the Pope after the King of Italy has asserted or vindicated his sovereignty in the Holy City.

This highly important question has been submitted to the Parliament, taking precedence of all other legislative business. The members of the extreme left exclaim for and recommend the Italian government to "smash" down the Papacy, to dissolve the Sacred College, and scatter the members of the entire episcopacy of the Church from the new capital of the country.

The representatives who belong to the extreme right try to save and preserve by temporal legislation as much as is possible of the court appendages, of the house and collegiate property, and of the appurtenances generally, which are now attached to the "dynasty" as they term it, of the chair of St. Peter.

THE MAGNA CHARTA OF THE PAPACY.

The question of the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome has caused a very brisk encounter in the legislative body.

The ministerial bill, which has been framed by the Italian Cabinet, guaranteeing the personal independence of the Supreme Pontiff and the free exercise of his spiritual authority, consists of the following articles, viz:—

First—The personal inviolability of the supreme Head of the Church is secured.

Second—The guards now serving in the palace residence of the Pope shall be retained.

Third—The Head of the Church shall receive annually 3,215,000 lire, the pay of the soldiers of the guard and his former civil list amount.

Fourth—The Papal residence shall be free from national taxation, as shall also the palaces of the Vatican, and Santa Maria Maggoire in Rome, and of Castel Gondolfo in the country. These houses shall also remain free in sanctary from the exercise of any judicial process of State law or the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts.

Fifth—The same right of immunity and privileges shall be extended to all localities which may be occupied at present or hereafter, by the members of the general councils of the Church.

Sixth—Criminals, when misdemeanant before arrest, who may take refuge and claim shelter in these several localities, shall not be pursued by the agents of justice or arrested therein without the authority and sanction of the Pope or of the President of a conclave pending the election of a Pope or during his incapcity from illness or other causs to act.

Seventh—The Papal residence shall remain free from the operation of the civil laws appropriating church property to the use of the crown, which have been enacted recently in Italy.

Eighth—No executive searcher or sequestrations of books or documents shall be made in the offices of any of the sacred congregations which have been or may be invested with ecclesiastical attributes by the Pope.

Ninth—The Sovereign Pontiff shall enjoy the freedom of publishing the acts of his Ministry, which will consist of ten cardinals. Ecclesiastics who take part in the formatson of these acts shall be free from molestations on the part of the government and its officers.

Tenth—The Pontiff shall enjoy a free communication with the Catholic world.

Eleventh—The postal and telegraph offices in the Vatican shall remain free of all State charges.

Twelfth—Papal Legates, duly accredited by the Pope, shall enjoy the same privileges as other Ambassadors or Ministers.

Thirteenth—The Sovereign Pontiff's spiritual disciplinarian jurisdiction shall be exercised free of any contest with the State.

Fourteenth—all ecclesiastical meetings shall be held without the government's permission being asked or necessary.

Fifteenth—Papal nominations to all benefices and dignities, as well as of officers and for offices in the church, shall be made without interferences on the part of the King's government.

Sixteenth—The act which requires the taking of an episcopal oath of allegiance to the King is abolished.

Seventeenth—The office of Apostolic Legate in Sicily is abolished.

Eighteenth—Institutions founded in Rome for the education of the priests of the Church shall remain under the direction of the Pope, without interference of the civil power with the scholastic authorities.

Nineteenth—All existing laws that conflict with this bill are abrogated by the government of Italy.

Nervous Women.

The little demon for which nervousness stands is among the worst enemies that afflict women. It is intangible, mysterious, not to be described or understood by any but the poor victim herself, and imperfectly by her. It has as many hues as the chamelion, as many forms as Proteus, and without a local habitation it is still an everpresent misery.

Nervousness is a thing nobody pities because pity is vulgar, and asks for pallor of countenance and weakness of frame before it shows itself. Nervous women are the least understood and commisserated of all classes of invalids, and yet, where there is one woman ailing from any other cause, there are twenty ailing from nervousness. A thing so complex must necessarily have a complex origin.

It comes from too much work and too little work; from too much brain stimulus and from too little brain stimulus; from a lonely life with cravings of the soul that are never answered; from an excess of dissipation and unhealthy habits, both mental and physical.

Undoubtedly the person who could find a panacea for this modern misery of which in old times, even the name was unknown, would be the greatest possible benefactor of his kind. It would require a subtle insight into the complex relations of body and soul, of which no physician has yet given evidence; and perhaps we must look in vain for a true doctor, or a true remedy for diseased nerves, which are the spirit telegraph lines extending all over the body out of repair, until we know better how to live, move, and have our outward, as well as our mental being, more in accordance with nature's laws.

Nervousness is one of the terrible punishments wreaked upon the sins of our civilization. It is deterioration so fine, so searching, that no miscroscope can follow its trail; no added powers which science gives to the visual organs can discover its abiding place. Women suffer more from these nameless pangs and horrors than men, because of finer organizations and susceptibilities. It is easier to untwist a tangle of rope than a tangle of silk thread. Unhealthy minds among women come often-times, not because life is to full, but because it is not full enough. Household drudges and mothers, worn down with the constant wearing care of children, are nervous because the chords of life are fretted thin in one place. Those women need contact with the fresh and invigorating influences of nature; contact with people, amusements, diversion, change, which they never get until they break down.

Modern women in education are immensely ahead of their grandmothers, but the grandmothers had sound nerves, and so the balance is made even. No tongue can tell, or pen portray, the anguish many women endure whe have their mental powers developed, and then find nothing in life upon which to use them. When the employments of women are more complex, varied and social than they now are, nervousness will lose some of its most repulsive features. When the principle of selection is introduced into woman's work, the gnawing, unrest discontent will be quieted. When the bodies of women are strenghtened by a free out-of-door life, more bracing, active exercise, the nerves of women will grow vigorous in tone and action.

When the interests of women expand to take in more of this broad, overflowing universe, than the sentiment of love which is now immensely overgrown will cease to harm, and will become woman's crown of beauty, instead of playing strains, "jangled, out of tune and harsh," upon a morbid and diseased nervous system.—The Revolution.

An Elephant on a Rampage.

From the St. Louis Republican, December 21.

A sensation of the first water swept East St. Louis yesterday morning of so unique and exciting a character that it will not be forgotten for many a long day. At about half-past three o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Edward S. Bradley, a citizen of East St. Louis was awakened by his wife, with the intelligence that burglars were attempting to effect an entrance to the house, which, it may be stated, is a two story frame, situated on Third street. The upper portion of the dwelling is occupied by the family for sleeping apartments, while one of the lower rooms serves as a room for an old lady named Flynn, a member of the household.

On learning that some cause for alarm really existed, Mr. B. arose, and, grasping a huge cavalry sword, stationed himself at the window, expecting every moment to see the ingress or attempted ingress of some daring thief, and determined to defend his fireside at all hazards. While thus waiting, a sudden crash was heard from below, as if the whole side of the house had been jammed in, and at the same time the old lady was heard to scream piercingly, as if wild with fear. According to the story, the window and the bureau near it, were suddenly dashed into the middle of the room. Her husband is a night watchman, and being soon expected home, she thought he must have been out drunk and was attempting to get in through the window. She sprang from her bed and seized what she supposed to be the retreating leg of a man. It had a queer feel, however, and was drawn outward with violence, and the old lady, having advanced close to the shattered window, saw to her horror the towering bulk of an enormous elephant. Unable to overcome the shock, she fell almost insensible to the floor. At this stage of affairs, Mr. B., with his drawn sabre, started to the rescue. The stairs leading below are on the outside of the house, and as he descended he encountered the elephant, who appeared determined to ascend the steps. A few blows of the steel blade on the trunk cowed the huge brute and he commenced a retreat. He backed out of the yard and took a northwardly course until he arrived at a saloon owned by Mr. Charles Schaffner, at which place he stopped, took a general observation of the surroundings, then making a desperate charge he shivered a large door to atoms. This last affair was the close of his damage. He wandered off through the silent streets and at daylight was found near the Southeastern depot, dead, having, it is said, died from the effects of the cold. The explanation of the business was soon ascertained. The elephant belonged to a menagerie which was going east on the Vandalia railroad. The elephant was left at dark by the keeper in a railroad car, being, as was supposed, securely locked in. During the night, however, he broke the chain which fastened his leg, tore down the door, and started on his voyage of death. He was an immense brute, and his carcass was viewed with intense curiosity by the citizens during the day. It is said that the original cost of the animal was nearly $5,000.

The Oneida Free Love Community.

Brother Noyes' family, at Oneida, New York, are getting into difficulty, and after practicing complex marriage for twenty years are at last subjected to the opposition of journals in the neighborhood of their home. The case provoking this hostility is that of a Mrs. Royce, who was divorced from her husband at the instance of her brother, it is illeged for the purpose of becoming a member of the community. This is denied, and is asserted by these in authority among the communists that Mrs. Royce will not be admitted, and, indeed, that the community's doors have been closed against all applicants for membership since December, 1867. According to the practice of the Oneida family each woman is the wife of every man in the community, and each man is the husband of every woman; otherwise they are a pious and harmless flock, putting implicate faith in Noyes, the head of the family. They have threatened to sue one of the neighboring newspapers for libel, for criticising their morals, which has incited the people of Madison county to take measures for the suppressions of their institution.

Insults to the Ex-Empress—Disgraceful Caricatures.

A Paris correspondent says: Although Trochu is neither a great General nor a great statesman, he is a gentleman. I am, therefore, surprised that he allows obscene caricatures of the Empress to be publicly sold in the streets and exhibited in the kiosks. During the time that she occupied the throne in this most scandal-loving town, no scandal was ever whispered against her. She was fond, it is true, of dress, but she was a good mother and a good wife. Now that she and her friends are in exile, "lives of the woman Bonaparte" are hawked about, which in England would bring their authors under Lord Campbell's statue. In one caricature she is represented as stark naked with Ptince Joinville sketching her. In another, called "The Spanish Cow," she is made a sort of female Centaur. In another she is dancing the can-can, and throwing her petticoats over her head, before King William, who is drinking champagne, seated on a sofa, while her husband is in a cage hung up to the wall. These scandalous caricatures have not even the merit of being funny; they are a reflection upon French chivalry, and on that of Trochu. What would he say if the Government which succeeds him were to allow his own wife to be insulted in this cowardly manner?

The Swedish Marriage Ceremony.

Marriage is the one great event in the life of a Swedish peasant. There are innumerable marriage customs, varying in different districts. Sometimes the preliminary courtship is conducted by a Boneman, or "asker." This is usually a a shrewed, elderly peasant, who knows all about the affairs of the neighborhood. If the proposed suitor is likely to be acceptable to the maiden and her parents, the boneman brings him to the house. The young people must not on this occasion speak together, or seem to have any idea of the purport of the visit. Afterward, if matters go on favorably, a public betrothal takes place, the groom presenting the bride elect with a prayer-book, and receiving in return some article wrought by her own hands. This betrothal is a sort of a half marriage, but it may be set aside by the consent of both parties. The wedding proper does not usually take place for some time; in some parts, indeed, not until the bride has bleknat, that is, literally' "bleached," or "turned pale," a cuphemistic phrase, innicating that she is likely to become a mother. The church has set its face resolutely against this custom, but apparently with less success than is desirable.

The wedding takes place either at the church, the parsonage, or at the house of the bride's parents. If it is to be solemized in the church, the bridal procession, mounted on horseback, and preceded by musicians, ride thrice around the Maj-Stang, and then proceed to the sacred edifice, in front of which a triumphal arch is often erected. If the wedding is to take place at home, the clergymen and friends of the groom meet at his house, whence, after being hospitably entertained, they proceed to the home of the bride. The bride is arrayed in her best, one distinguishing article of attire being the "bridal shoes," which must be made without buckles or ties in order that she may escape a difficult child-birth. A silver coin ought to be placed in each shoe, which will insure that money shall never be wanting to the young couple. As soon as she has put on the shoes she ought to go to the cattle-house and milk one of the cows, so that milk may never fail in her new home. The bride ought, if possible, to get a peep at the groom through her wedding ring before he sees her; this will insure that he will prove a kind husband. If she means to have the upper hand in the household, she ought, while the ceremony is going on, to have her foot a little in advance of his, and drop a glove or handkerchief; if he stoops to pick it up, he will be fated to bend his back during his whole wedded life. While the nuptial preparations are going on, one should not make a noise with the well pole, as this would lead to quarrels among the guests. It is advisable, also, to set a couple of boys fighting near the house; this will insure that the guests will not quarrel.

After the marriage has been performed there is great feasting at the bride house. This often lasts several days, the guests bringing the eatables. If the feast is prolonged too far, the hostess sets before the guests a large rice pudding. This is understood as a delicate hint that they are expected to take their leave, and is always cheerfully complied with.

A Striking Motto.

It is remarkable that se soon as an Englishman rises to wealth or eminence, it is almost invariably discovered that he belongs to a family old as the hills, and immensely distinguished some half dozen centuries ago, when most of the aristocracy where nowhere. Of course, occasionally this is really the case, and it is well known that families who have held very high positions do fall very low, and after long years arise again. It seems, according to a paper devoted to "the city," that the new Lord Mayor, in whom the vulgar have hitherto recognized only a reputable wholesale druggist, is in reality a representative of "an ancient and honorable house," for here is the romantic history of his lordship's family motto: "Strike, Dakin, strike; the devil's in the hemp." The following explanation is given in a M. A. Denham's "Slogans of the North of England," 4 to. 1851, p. 14: "The strangest of all northern mottoes, "Stryke, Dakeyn, the Devil's in the hempe!"—is, I believe, first found in the grant of new arms by Flower, in 1563, to Arthur Dakyns, Esq., of Linton and Hackness, in Holderness. * * * * Arthur Dakyns was a General in the army, but, as two or three centuries ago Generals commanded on sea as well as land, I imagine that he had distinguished himself in some gallant fight, perhaps against the Spaniards, wherein all the turning point of victory consisted in cutting some portion of a ship's hempen sail or cordage. It often happens that mottoes are dispersed among branches to whose history they are wholly inapplicable. The elder Dakeynes, of Derbyshire, enchanted with the exploit of cutting the devil out of the hemp, assumed the odd motto in question at the very commencement of the seventeenth century, and confirmed to them in 1611 by St. George. The crest always consorted with the motto. Out of a naval coronet springs an arm brandishing a hatchet, and prepared to strike."

—Once more gossip has it that Hon. William H. Seward is engaged to marry a young lady who accompanies the small party with which he is now making his voyage round the world. His friends in Washington expect that he will be married before his return home. He has been encouraged to this step by the conduct of his venerable friends, Dr. Spring and Mr. Vanderbilt, both of whom entered into wedlock when over three-score-and-ten.

—Some diamond merchants write to the London Daily News to observe that the public needn't imagine that it is going to get these stones cheap and good because of the discoveries at the Cape. They declare that there are no good judges there, and that a most exaggerated estimate of the value of the stones is the consequence. A parcel consigned, valued at $2,500, was found to be really worth less than $400.

—A Cincinnati correspondent avers that while passing the Wesleyan Female College, where youngs ladies go to "receive the last touch of grace and gracefulness," a feeble lady hanging on her husband's arm was cheerfully saluted from the group of misses in the yard with 'Say! what are you holden' on to him for. He ain't goin' to run off." He thinks they must have finished their edncation.

—"Will you do me a favor?" said young Brooks to his wealthy friend, Simon Hansom. "What is it, George," said Hansom. "I wish you to lend me £20, sir." Call at my counting house," rejoined Hansom. George was not long in paying his respects. "What security can you give me, young gentleman?" "My personal security, sir." "Very well, get in here," said Hansom, lifting up the lid of a large iron chest. "Get in there," exclaimed George in astonishment; "what for?" "Why, this is where I always keep my personal securities,"

VARIETIES.

—A history of tobacco is announced in press, illustrated with fine cuts.

—The man that was saved from the wreck of the Cambria has become insane.

—A prisoner arrested for drunkenness in Boston recently said he became intoxicated on "Temperance Bitters."

—Law is like a seive; you may see through it, but will be considerably reduced before you get through it.

—Jennie Lind has at length been compelled to come out in a card and deny that her husband has squandered any part of her money.

—It is settled that Kellogg will speedily rejoice the hearts of all lovers of music with a season of English opera. She is organizing an extensive corps for that purpose.

—The Chicago papers say there are more poor people out of employment in that section now than there have been at any time during the last eight years.

—"Improved ten-pins" have been invented that set themselves up by a spring.

—Christopher Columbus recently was a candidate for councilman in Buffalo, but was badly defeated.

—A country girl coming from the field was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by the dew. "No, indeed," was the simple reply, "that wasn't his name."

—Hon Jefferson Davis has written a letto Mr. M. E. Brown, of Hopkinsville, Ky, announcing his intention of visiting, at an early day, his birthplace at Fairview, in Christian county.

—It will be good news to all good housewives to learn that brooms are fully two dollars a dozen cheaper now than they were three months ago, the corn having fallen in price one-half at least.

—There is an office in Newport, Rhode Island, the proprietor of which wishes but one customer at a time. He accordingly put up a sign, "no room for more than two loafers here."

—At a recent fashionable ball in New York, a mild-mannered man approached an elaborately dressed lady and said: "Will you please tell me what you have on? a fashion reporter wants to know."

—The cold water cure system has during the war been applied with considerable success to typhus cases, a circumstance to be noted by medical men, who have learnt many thing in the last four months.

—A clergyman of New York writes a communication, in which he discredits the story that Nero played the fiddle while Rome was burning. We have always believed that the instrument was the lyre.

—Two young men in Troy, "master mechanics," built a boat in their cellar to let on shares during next season. It was finished a day or two since, when, to their chargin, they found the "boat" too large for the door.

—The citizens of Albany, Oregon, are to celebrate the arrival of the first train in that burg. The Democrat says that inasmuch as the Albanians paid $50,000 for the luxury of a railroad, we don't know who has any better right to celebrate, jubilate, and felicitate.

—Rosa Benton, a young woman in the employ of N. E. Crittenden & Co., jewelers, Cleveland gets seven thousand dollars "damages" from Hogan & Wade, rival jewelers, who said she was not virtuous. The lawyers talked thirty six hours.

—There are said to be 20,000 "lottery policy" shops in this country supported by 66,000 players who are willing to be swindled out of $16,200,000 yearly over and above the small sums paid back to them when they have "lucky numbers."

—Mr. Strode's house at Chiselhurst, in which the Ex-Empress resides, is furnished with extraordinary taste and splendor. The frame of a mirror in the principal saloon is celebrated as a marvellous specimen of ceramic art. Mr. Strode's intimacy with Louis Napoleon is of long standing.

—Mark Twain, in a letter to a friend, speaks of his baby in this wise: "He fancyfying that people down here dress as they do up there, has come without his bandbox; and I wish you would buy him a cloak and a cap, and order the grocery man that you buy them of to send them express to me."

—Even the untutored mind of Lo, the poor Indian, rebels against Susan Anthony's doctrines. Mrs. Laura Randen is lecturing out west against woman suffrage. Laura is a Cherokee Indian, and argues that suffrage would ruin every squaw on the plains. Send her this way.

—Mr. Lorenzo Day, of Chickasaw county, having married Miss Martha Week, a local poet comments:

"A Day is made, a Week is lost,
But time should not complain—
There'll soon be little Days enough
To make a week again."

—The Princess Louise of England, Lorne bride that is to be, is reported to be a sculptress of considerable merit, and also a painter. One of her works, "The Aid of Sufferers," painted for the fair held for the benefit of wounded Germans, represents the Sisters of Charity attending the wounded soldiers, and is considered quite good.

—An exchange says: Alexander T. Stewart last year paid in income tax more than twenty-seven States and territories, and more than Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, and Montana combined. Mr. W. B. Astor paid more than the whole State of Vermont.

—A man stopped at a hotel at Pike's Peak, and on settling his bill the landlord charged him seven dollars a day for five days. "Didn't you make a mistake?" said the guest. "No," said the landlord. "You did," retorted the wiry looking fellow, "you thought you got all the money I had, but you are mistaken; I have a whole purse full in another pocket."

—The Hon. F. Pakenham, who succeeds Mr. Ford as Secretary of the British Legation, is brother of the Earl of Longford. Under Secretary for War in Mr. Disraeli's cabinet, and great nephew of the first Duchess of Wellington. Mr. Pakenham is unmarried. He served under Sir Edward Thornton in South America.

—"This is nice butter, my boy," said a country storekeeper to a twelve year old urchin who had brought a pailful of that article to market—"nice butter. I'll take all your mother has to sell." "I don't believe she'll sell any more," said the boy, "cause I heerd her say she wouldn't sold this, only a rat fell in the cream, so she didn't want to use it herself."

—An ancient negro in Mobile recently interrupted a political discussion among a colored squad, with "Go way, niggers, you don't know nuthin.' You 'member the big steamboat before the war, the Southern 'public, wid her two decks, and the big loads freight she bring down? Well, whar is she now? She ain't nuthin' but the public now. I tell you what, niggers, it makes a heap of difference how many words dere is in a syllable."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870.

THE *Tribune* thinks that the nomination of GRANT for the Presidency in 1872 is a conclusion that is entirely "foregone." We have an idea that GRANT himself will discover after the election that he is a "goner."

A WESTERN Radical journal says that "CARL SCHURZ is a prodigal son who will soon return to partake of the fatted calf." From the bellowing among the Radical calves, one would think that CARL had already got back with an unappeasable appetite for veal.

GREELEY is still engaged in publishing what he knows about farming. By the time he gets through our farmers' boys will come to the conclusion that it takes a great deal of space for Mr. GREELEY to tell what little he does know. His "best holt" would be to tell what he don't know about farming.

MAJOR-GENERAL M. D. LEGGETT has signified his willingness to accept the position of Commissioner of Patents. He is a resident of Zanesville, Ohio, and is at present the Superintendent of the Machine shops of H. and F. BLANDY in that city and in Newark. He will make a competent officer, and it is a little singular that he received the appointment, hailing as he does from DELANO's District, and being an admirer of the late Secretary Cox. There must be a screw loose somewhere.

RICHMOND seems to be peculiarly the victim of untoward fate and dire calamities. It was but a few months ago since the fall of the State House involved scores of people in a horrible death. On Christmas morning another horror was added to the list in the burning of the Spottswood House, in which nearly or quite a dozen persons were consumed, and a number, more or less injured. A gentleman who was present, informs us that the fire burned with wonderful rapidity and swept through the halls from rear to front with terrifying force. His room was on the office floor and he had barely time to dress and escape from it after the alarm was given.

DURING our recent march through Georgia, the following circular was extensively circulated by the friends of GRANT:

"TO THE GHOULS OF EVERY DEN FROM THE TENNESSEE TO THE CHATTAHOOCHEE:

"*Bones of the Mighty, Arise!*"

"Again by the light of a blood-red moon carrion crows whet their beaks upon the skulls of your fallen foes! Villainy stalks.

"*Strike him!* Ride in the smoke of every engine from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and wash the rust from your swords in the *blood* of every one *who intends to vote illegally!* With your bony fingers clutch them when aleep upon the train, and *drag them* to your own pale realm!

"*This done*, then rest until the awful summons of your dead commander bids you again come forth.

'By command of the Grand Cyclops.

"X. Q. Z.,
"Wizard of Chickamauga."

At the top of the circular which contains this silly stuff is a picture of a train of cars, the word "blood" on a baggage car, and "K. K. K." on a station house.

THE LIBERAL HAND.

The Hon. W. M. TWEED has sent the following note, with a check for fifty thousand dollars, to Judge SHANDLEY'S brother:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
December 23, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Be pleased to call together a few willing citizens of the Seventh ward—men who would be earnest and patient in the labor and exercise judgment, and be systematic in the distribution of the fund—and ask them to accept from me, as trustees of the poor of the precinct, the amount indicated on the endorsed check. Have them organize as soon as possible for the immediate relief of the needy.
Your friend, WM. M. TWEED.

MICHAEL J. SHANDLEY, Oriental Club.

No wonder the poor people of New York have a high regard for the Grand Sachem. Sheriff O'Brien has made his usual Christmas gift to the poor of the same city of four thousand tons of coal. These men are not soon forgotten.

IN this era of agitation of the question of woman's rights, and when we are constantly reading paragraphs about this man or that man being fined and muleted in damages for inadvertently kissing a lady against her will, would it not be well enough to enquire whether men are not entitled to some protection? We read of a case but the other day in a western city, where a male biped kissed a young lady against her will, and upon the trial of the case was assessed to the amount of $1,000 damages. The verdict of the jury was no doubt all right, and the compensation only adequate to the young lady's outraged feelings. But do men have any such protection? Suppose, for instance, that some disagreeable old maid should step up to a bashful young man on Fifth avenue and kiss him before the gaping crowd, is there a jury in the land that would award him a cent in damages? We are afraid not.

ABOUT CONCERTS.

The conductors of concerts in the United States seem to forget one very important thing in their management—namely, to give those who patronize them the worth of their money. They fail to do this either from a mistaken idea of the musical wants of the public, or for the purpose of pleasing the few at the expense of the many.

It is the people who pay for concerts, and there exists no good reason why public concerts should then be rendered for the special benefit of the few professional musicians in each community, who may or may not contribute their proportionate share of the expenses of bringing it out.

A man, though he may have fine literary tastes and all that, would be considered extremely foolish to purchase HOMER in the original Greek, when he could not understand a single word of it, and yet he would derive quite as much satisfaction from this expenditure, as if he should spend his time and money in listening to the rendition of music which he could not comprehend, and which is nothing more than a variety of sounds to him.

Everything is a failure by way of a public entertainment that does not please and move the public heart, and satisfy the popular taste. In nothing is this more completely exemplified than in musical concerts given to the public.

It is simply nonsense to talk about pleasing an American audience with strictly foreign music, which they can not understand and which does not move them. This has been exemplified over and over again, and yet our managers either do not understand the force of the result, or are determined to persevere in the task of creating a taste that has no existence.

The failure of the Italian, French and German operas in this country was owing solely to the fact that Americans have American tastes, and what moves the popular European heart falls dead upon an American audience. Let us take the English opera, for instance, in this city. Who remembers when the "Bohemian Girl" was rendered to other than crowded houses? No one pretends that it is a great musical composition, speaking in a professional sense, or that the story upon which it is founded possesses any special merits. On the contrary, it is its very simplicity that makes it popular, the introduction of sweet English ballads that are understood, and touch the hearts of the audience from pit to dome.

Stilted incomprehensible music may be rendered in a manner that is perfect and faultless to the last degree, but if the audience sit bolt upright and stare at the orchestra like rows of marble statuary, the music is as completely lost as though it was rendered to inanimate objects.

There is a great deal of snobbery in going to concerts and operas. The desire to *seem* fashionable, induces hundreds of otherwise well enough people to endure the martydom of foreign operas and hifalutin concerts. Of all kinds of martyrdom there is none more pitable and harrassing than this, when people gape the bassoons and big horns out of countenance, and pretend to admire what they no more understand than they do the shooting of the meteors or the splendor of the northern lights.

A blind man can tell whether an audience is pleased with a performance, whether he hears their thunders of applause or not. There is an undertone of pleasure which no one can describe or explain, which quietly throbs and pulsates through the auditorium, till the very air itself becomes instinct and sensate with life, whenever the sympathetic chords of the popular heart is touched. Every one feels himself or herself enveloped in a warm glow, a prevailing atmosphere of enjoyment, as indescribably sweet as the breezes that follow in the footsteps of the sun on a May morning.

The public is tired and sick of hifalutin concerts. There are two classes, forming by for the smaller portion of every audience who attend the concerts now affected, who do the applauding. Those who understand the most, and those who understand the least of the performance. The first are the professional musicians, a dozen or so in number, who no doubt express their gratification at the right time. The last are the *dilletante* and the snobs and snobbesses, who applaud at regular intervals because it is *fashionable* to do so, and who succeed in about nine cases out of ten in spoiling the music by bringing it in the wrong place, disconcerting the performers and rendering the professional musicians perfectly miserable.

A great many people utterly misunderstand what applause means. It is not given for the purpose of simply making a noise, but to give expression to the feelings of pleasure on the part of the audience, and testify on their behalf their appreciation of and gratitude to the performer for rendering them pleased and happy. To applaud what one does not understand is on a par with the "bravos" and "ki-kis" of the cock-pit.

But the main point that we wish to impress is, that the people who pay for concerts should get the worth of their money, and not be compelled to listen to what does not please them and what they do not understand. People do not, as a rule, pay their money to hear performers go through with apparently musical impossibilities, but to be benefitted and elevated by the pure, chaste and beautiful music. It is a common occurrence for large audiences to sit bolt upright and rigid as icicles listening to the deep fangled notes of purely scientific music, feeling miserable of course, but who are melted into raptures with the warmth of some pure and simple ballad, and *encore* the performers again and again for the express purpose of receiving more of the same character.

Why don't our managers and concert singers profit by this hint that is given them wherever they go. They certainly have perception enough to see what removes the chilliness of the atmosphere in which purely scientific music is always enveloped.

We believe that good and appreciable music is a great civilizing agency, and therefore we insist upon popular music at popular prices. There was no musical performer or vocalist ever upon the American boards whom it was worth four or five dollars to hear. It is but little short of a swindle to ask it, we care not what journalistic or other snobs may say to the contrary, and fashionable fools should be permitted to enjoy it alone. There is not one in fifty who pays ten dollars for two seats at NILSON'S concerts, that believes it worth over two dollars, or three at the outside, and they only pay it for fear that the senseless demi-god of Fashion will make mouths at them if they do not.

It would exhibit tenfold more good sense, judgment and genuine cultivation to stay away and wait for the opportunity to take ten person with the same money to hear a vocalist whose performances were given with a view to please and cultivate and exalt the real public taste for the beautiful. If this class of performers were properly encouraged, managers who are now more than quadrupling charges in behalf of some foreign celebrity would be glad enough to fill their houses at reasonable prices, and the musical tastes of the whole community would at once be elevated and gratified.

We would not be understood as decrying foreign talent—far from it; but we do protest against pretending to admire what is incomprehensible, and submitting to rapacious extortion for the sake of appearances. To do so merely implies vulgarity and lack of cultivation. Miss KELLOGG, whose concerts take place this week should be an American *prima donna*, and she can be, if she does not ignore her better judgment by going out of the American element in searching after brilliant effects. Let her remember the motto: "When you are in Rome do as Rome does."

COMMISSIONER WILSON.

Senators and members of the House have waited upon the President to expostulate against the removal of Mr. WILSON, Land Commissioner, on the ground of his eminent fitness for the position and great integrity of character. Mr. WILSON commenced in the office forty-two years ago as a messenger and won his way up by merit. The Secretary of the Interior sent him word last week that his resignation would be accepted, which of course was at the instance of the President, whom he has offended because he would not commit perjury and prostitute his office, to give GRANT'S father-in-law, one of the inevitable DENT'S, an advantage in a land patent. We get this information from GRANT'S own letters, which are certified to by the New York *Tribune* and New York *Evening Post*.

Commissioner WILSON very properly refuses to resign, because that would be an admission that he had done wrong. He says the President can turn him out, when he will be justified in vindicating his character and explaining why GRANT grew suspicious of him. Leading Republicans think this would look bad before the country, and still further endanger the safety of the party. There are so many breaches to heal at the present time that the ring masters have about given it up as a bad job, and are preparing to leave and take with them their share of the spoils.

Senator SCHURZ, during his speech on Missouri affairs, read a letter from one ORNER, Collector of Internal Revenue, to his Deputy, dismissing him, during the late campaign, because he had grown suspicious of his politics; that is, the Deputy was likely to go for BROWN. ORNER wrote:

MY DEAR SIR: It becomes my painful duty to inform you that the course you are pursuing in regard to politics in this State is of such a character, in my judgment, as will in the end prove detrimental to the true interests of the Radical party of Missouri. Such being my view of the matter, I am compelled to inform you that your resignation will be received. In doing this, Colonel, it grieves me to the heart. *As an officer you have been honest, worthy, and true; as a business man you have exceeded my most sanguine expectations;* as a friend I believe I have no more devoted in the State. All of our transactions have been of the most pleasant nature, and in parting at this time let me assure you of my friendship, let me assure you of my well wishes in all your undertakings (save politics of the Brown kind) to the future. As we have always been friends, let us so remain.

Such innocence, says the New York *Evening Post*, as that of Collector ORNER is unparalleled since ADAM and EVE stood in Paradise naked, and were not ashamed.

THE POPE AND KING WILLIAM.

The telegraph announces that King WILLIAM the First of Russia has granted Fulda, in Hesse Cassel, to the Pope, as a residence. Whether this report, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is well founded or not it is impossible to say at the present time; but, if the new Emperor of Germany has not yet taken this important step, we would urgently recommend him to do so at the earliest moment. The removal of the Holy Father to the above mentioned Hessian city would be connected with many important advantages for both sides. His Imperial and Royal Majesty, upon placing the crown of RUDOLPH of Hapsburg and CHARLES the Fifth upon his head, will need a little ointment, not as a balm for his sore and war-worn limbs, but ecclessiastical ointment for his sacred head. CHARLEMAGNE was crowned and annointed in Rome by Pope LEO the Third, in St. Peter's Church, on the Christmas day of the eight hundredth year of the Christian Era, an act for which he amply rewarded the complacent and grateful Pontiff. Why, then, should not WILLIAM the First, upon assuming the imperial dignity over an empire, more powerful, both politically and militarily, than that of CHARLEMAGNE, entertain the desire of getting his head annointed and the imperial crown put upon it by the present Pope? The coronation and anointment, in accordance with the ancient traditions of the Germanic Empire, will of course, take place at St. Bartholomew's Cathedral in Frankfort on the Main; and if PIUS the Ninth were to travel to that famous old city all the way from Rome, he might refuse to do so, and let some distinguished pillar of the Church pour that little anointment on the head of WILLIAM the First. But once installed in the fine palace of Fulda, the Pope might step on the cars in the morning of the pay appointed for the coronation, and reach Frankfort on the Main in less than three hours, take lunch at the *Roemische Kaiser*, don his vestments, and ride together with old WILLIAM to St. Barteolomew's Cathedral.

WEST VIRGINIA OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote of West Virginia, at the State and Congressional elections held on the 27th day of October last:

Jacob (Dem.)	29,666
Stevenson (Rep.)	26,940
Democratic majority	2,150

The First District voted as follows:

Davis (Dem.)	11,836
Goff (Rep.)	10,569
Davis' majority	1,268

The Second District voted for:

McGrew (Rep.)	9,011
Downey (Dem.)	8,098
McGrew's majority	913

The Third District cast votes for:

Hereford (Dem.)	8,732
Witcher (Rep.)	7,169
Hereford's majority	1,563

THE close of the year 1870 is bringing with it in some of the larger cities East and West of us, commercial embarrassment to an uncomfortable extent. Extensions are being asked for by houses and firms, hitherto recognized as the most substantial in the country. Neither is this confined to any particular branch of business, the merchant and manufacture are alike involved. A cotemporary in speaking of a readjustment of ledgers at this season remarks the tendency is to forget that the country is in a transition state. We are yet passing from the unhealthy, but perhaps not disagreeable excitement, of an inflated and inconvertible currency, with the high prices which it engenders, and the intense activity begotten of the war, to the sober facts of a gold basis, involving a decline of prices and a general disposition to contract business engagements. We are beginning to discover that war entails a waste which detracts much from apparent prosperity, and that trade unnaturally stimulated, and prices forced unnaturally upward, produce habits which in quieter times are far from convenient. We have neither the excitement of continued inflation, nor the safety of a specie standard. Breadstuffs, cotton, produce, and many other things, have declined largely in prices, while rents and the general expenses of business remain for the most part unchanged. There has been no general readjustment—no through revision of prices and expenditures, founded upon a return to specie payments; and probably there could be none, simply because the decline of the premium on gold really does not in our case indicate any bona fide preparation for resumption on the part of the Government or the banks.

A GEORGIA editor is in luck. Twenty-four heathen Chinee walked into his sanctum the other day, and through the medium of an interpreter, paid cash down for twenty-four subscriptions to his paper. The editor wondered greatly what they wanted of an English paper, not being able to read it, and was informed that they took it for the "pictures" in it, the paper having a rat cut, a catarrh cut, a guano trade mark and an umbrella "picture."

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

As long as the goddess of Fashion holds the peculiar notions she at present entertains, it will require an immense amount of artificial flowers to supply the daily demands of the fair sex. The Franco-Prussian war has had the effect of causing a large falling off in the supply and a consequent scarcity and advance in prices. But high prices do not deter the ladies from bedecking themselves with bright "shadows" that represent the "substance"—counterfiets that are often fairer than the reality.

Heretofore all the flowers of a fine quality were imported from France, and many a fond husband or doting papa has learned to his cost what "French flowers" really are. They are manufactured principally in Paris and the immediate vicinity, and now that we are shut out from that market and compelled measurably to depend upon our own recources we are beginning to produce flowers, which in the opinion of connoisseurs compare favorably with the productions of the Gallic artists.

Really there exists no good reason why we should not supply the demand with home productions, and when we reflect that the trade is an important one in a commercial point of view to France, there exists a double reason why our own skilled artisans should turn their attention in this direction.

The importance of this trade may be judged from the fact that according to the entries of the leading important houses of New York, the annual cost of the flowers imported approximates $15,000,000. This includes both high and low priced flowers. The total figure of all the flowers imported into this country at all points will probably reach $20,000,000 annually.

The trade is now being almost entirely supplied from the manufactories in the city of New York, where from six to ten thousand women and girls are employed at wages varying from five to twenty dollars per week. There has already been a proposition made to found a school to teach this art in manufactures, and a number of leading manufacturers have offered to donate liberally toward such an object.

The business is in every way a respectable and an unexceptionable one, and would furnish a light, profitable, and so far a we know a healthful employment to large numbers of girls and young women in all our larger cities, and at the same time go a great way in cheapening an article in such universal use. Why should not some of our Pittsburgh capitalists move in this matter at once, and not wait until the other cities are ahead of us. The business only needs to be undertaken and developed, to prove a profitable one, and make us independent of foreign or even our own eastern markets.

THE GAME LAWS.

Are we to have a revision of our game and fish laws this winter? We hope so, at least, and suggest to our Representatives and Senators to look to the matter. It is much better to have a good and efficient law than a bad and inefficient one. To prepare a proper Game Code requires a great deal of care and consideration, and should be entrusted to persons having practical knowledge of the subject. We suggested some time since that the preparation of a Game Code be entrusted to a committee of practical sportsmen, and we trust that the suggestion will be acted upon and carried out by the present Legislature. In point of protection for fish and game we are far behind the most of the Western States. How long is this thing to continue without remedy?

WITH the result of the Georgia election against them, the Radical leaders are full of promises of the great reforms they intend to introduce into the management of affairs in the future. From the very beginning they were prolific in pledges, which have been systematically broken. This thing of always promising to do better in the future, and permiting the present to pass by without amendment, on the part of the Radical leaders, reminds one forcibly of the class of persons spoken of by the German poet:

"Morgen, morgen, nur nicht heute!
Sprechen immer targe Leute,
Morgen! heute will ich ruh'n,
Morgen jene Lehre fassen,
Morgen diesen lassen,
Morgen dies und jenes thun."

COL. ROBERT PORTER DECHERT, State Senator elect from the First District, is a native of Reading, Pa., and was born August 16, 1842. His father was a member of the bar of that place. On his mother's side the colonel is a grandson of Judge ROBERT PORTER, after whom he was named, and grand-nephew of DAVID R. PORTER, formerly governor of this State. His great grandfather, ANDREW PORTER, was a distinguished officer of the revolutionary war, and afterward surveyor general of Pennsylvania. Removing to Philadelphia when a boy, Colonel DECHERT received his education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in that city. The Philadelphia *Day* (Radical) says: "The history of his career here and in the army is too well known to require a re-writing at our hands. It has done honor to the good old stock from which Colonel DECHERT descended, and all who know him feel assured that his future will not shame his past."

WE are not easily frightened, but mu acknowledge the following item from th New York *World* troubles us. Just thin of it—our potato crop in danger:

Apparently we are in danger of losi that succulent esculent, the potato, whi at present is inseparable from any we regulated American table, and peop who now are enjoying the "peach blow and the "early rose" shall soon kno them no more. The Colorado potat beetle is closing in upon our pota patches, having ravaged Ontario in th north during the past season, and beir now in Ohio creeping up to Pennsylvani soon to reach New York. The Weste States have been pestered by this vor cious insect for the last ten years, ar thereby have lost many millions of dollar and before ten years shall have passed w also will have suffered terribly from unless its advance be stopped, as it can b if we choose to employ means at han systematically and with perseveranc The *Entomologist* describes it as havir bright rose-colored wings, five blac stripes on each wing-case, and a crean colored body. There are three broods i its larvæ every year, the last of whic goes under ground to pass into the pup state, remains there during the winte emerges in spring as a beetle, just in tin to lay its eggs on the under side of th young potato leaves, which are the onl food it will eat except now and then convenient tomato, a ground cherry or gypsum weed, making an occasional rai upon the egg plant. If Pennsylvani shall only persevere in suppressing th nuisance, and we can guard our norther frontier, the anticipated invasion may b made abortive.

THE Mobile *Register* says no bett man could be chosen as successor to Judg DRAKE, late Senator from Missouri, tha General FRANK BLAIR, Jr. Sever other journals are of the same way o thinking.

Death of Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D.

The telegraph has already announce the sudden demise of this eminent divin in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, at th age of seventy-two. The *Age* of that cit says:

The deceased was born near the city o Rome, Oneida county, New York, on th 1st of December, 1798. He graduated a Hamilton College in 1820; studied theolog at Princeton; was ordained to the work o the ministry, and in 1825 was installe pastor of the First Presbyterian Churc in Morristown, New Jersey. From thi place he was transferred, in 1830, to th ministerial charge of the First Presbyte rian Church of this city, commonly know as the Washington Square Church; but i 1867 he was compelled to relinquish th active duties of this high office by a per manent disorder of the eyes. He wa widely known as an eloquent and learne divine, and became eminent as the autho of notes, critical, explanatory and prac tical on all the new books of the New Testament, and on the Prophecies o Isaiah and Daniel, and on the Book o Job in the Old. These works have bee generally adopted as text books in Bibl classes and Sunday schools. More tha four hundred thousand copies of th "Notes on the New Testament," it is said have been sold in the United States alone and they have been translated into for eign languages. Mr. Barnes also contrib uted to the press a variety of sermons, ad dresses, essays, reviews, &c. * *

"It is a singular circumstance," says biographer, "that all the 'notes' referre to, amounting to some fifteen or twent volumes, and requiring, if necessary, vast degree of research and patient indus try, have been written before nine o'cloc in the morning to avoid trespassing upo the daily professional of the author—memorable instance of what one man ca accomplish by system, resolution and a earnst purpose."

Why He Voted the Democratic Ticket

"Avery," of the Cincinnati *Commercial* who is now traveling through Georgia thus writes to that journal:

A thought strikes me in regard to "lead ing Georgia Republicans" that we hea so much about. How many are there? If the negro element was stricken out the whole party in this State would be leaders. According to the number of white in the party the number of white leaders, office-holders and politicians is enormous. In all my traveling and ex perience in Georgia I have never met a white-Republican who was not an office holder, or who had not been in office since the war. The whole animus of the white portion of the party seems to be to ge office. If they can't get office there is a row. I am sorry that it is so, but any amount of sorrow will not alter a fact.

Yesterday I heard an old negro explain ing to a few of his color his reasons for having voted the Democratic ticket. Said he, as he made fierce gestures with his weather-beaten hand, "Yes, you're right I did vote the Democratic ticket. It's the first time I ever did, and unless they run this here Gov'ment better than the Radicals have it will be the last time. I propose for to try 'em. Why is times hard and why ain't thar no money in the country? The Radicals are playing smash with everything. I commenced for to vote the Radical ticket over two years ago, and ever since that time money has been getting scarcer and scarcer, and now I don't see a ten dollar bill once a month. I hain't got cents now where I used to have dollars when I commenced for to vote the Radical ticket. We must have a change in this here business, or we'll all go up, white and black alike. Talk about the Radicals being friends to the colored men! Any man with half of one eye can see that they ain't friends to anybody but themselves. The're arter the office which draws them big pay and takes all the money out of the country, and makes cotton go down so that a daryey don't earn enough in a year to buy a hoecake for Christmas. That's what they do. Who lent me a mule last summer to finish my crop, when mine had broke his leg trying to get over the fence? Was it a Radical? No, they'd have see'd my crop go to weeds afore they'd have did it. Fact is, mighty few of them have any mules to lend. It was a Democrat who comes to me and says, 'Joe, you've had bad luck; you will lose all your work unless you can get a nag to finish your crop. Go to my stable and get that old mule that's blind in one eye, and pay me what's right for her when the crop is made.' I paid him up like a man. When I was sick last summer, and didn't have a bite in the house to eat, who brought me the hunk of bacon? It was this 'ere same Democrat, and now when he wants my vote he can get it. A man who sticks up to me, I'll stick up to him all the time," and so saying, the ancient negro walked off, leaving his little circle of listeners to comment upon the speech and digest his wisdom. One said that he had been bought up; that a man who would sell out for a hunk of bacon, wasn't any account. Another thought his head was level, and another said something in a vague way about fools. It seemed to be his opinion that they were not all dead yet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

Chauzy Threatens Revenge.

INTENSE COLD WEATHER IN FRANCE.

Alleged Prussian Outrages.

REJOICINGS IN BERLIN

AT THE ATTACK ON PARIS.

&c., &c., &c.

LONDON, December 28.—Gen. Chauzy complains of the conduct of the Prussians. He denies having been defeated, and avows his intention of

TAKING REVENGE

for acts of vandalism of the enemy.

St. Calais, in the Department of Sarthe, twenty-eight miles from Lemons, has been visited by Prussians, who left town after making a requisition upon the inhabitants.

It is said Gen Bourbaki is moving with his army to the eastern portion of France to operate against Gen. Werder.

MUNICH, Dec. 28.—The Bavarian House of Deputies has rejected the Federal Treaties, with a view of obtaining improvement in their terms.

COLD WEATHER IN FRANCE

BORDEAUX, Dec. 28.—Gen. Faidherbe, in a dispatch to the Minister of War, announces that owing to the intense coldness of the weather, he will encamp his troops near Anas, and await the prosecution of a general movement throughout France for the relief of Paris and deliverance of France. The weather in Southern France is intensely cold.

THE PRUSSIANS CANNONADED

The town of St. Calais on the 25th, and then entered the place where they committed many disorders. General Chauzy sent a formal protest to the Prussian General, and subsequently issued an order to his troops in which he says: "I have warned the Prussians against the further perpetrations of such

HORRIBLE ACTIONS

As they committed against unarmed places and people, who merit better treatment from the enemy, because of their humanity to the Prussian sick and wounded." The General adds that it is evident that France is not combatting with loyal enemies, but a devastating horde; but she will continue the struggle and preserve her honor and independence.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—The journals contain a semi-official denial of the truth published statement that Baron Beust has replied to the note from Bismarck concerning the status of Austria toward the German Bund.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Senor Sagosta has taken the post of Foreign Minister, and not as before stated, that of President of Council.

MUNICH, Dec. 28.—The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies has voted in favor of an enlarged South German Bund, to be allied with that of the North German Confederation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28.—The Turkish Government has, in a note, urged upon the powers its objections to the discussion of all questions affecting the Danubian principalities in the London Conference.

BERLIN, December 27.—Information has been received here that the Porte has ordered the Basphorse and Dardanelles coasts to be protected by torpedoes.

FIRE FROM FORT AVRON.

VERSAILLES, December 27.—Fort Avron, twenty-five hundred yards east of Fort Rasney, is a new work, mounting naval guns, reaching the towns of Chelles, Montfermeal and Clichy. The fire from this fort in reply to Saxon guns to-day, was accurate, but not destructive.

COMFORTABLE CIVIL LIST.

MADRID, December 28.—The Royal Civil List gives the King 6,000,000 francs annually, and makes him heir of half the palaces of the kingdom.

LONDON, December 28.—It is rumored that the Prussian Court has expressed its disapproval of Queen Victoria's matrimonial alliance between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* warns Englishmen that they cannot do worse than persist in the idea that the people of the United States are friendly to England. The fact is diametrically otherwise, and at any moment the Americans may inflict intolerable insult on the British Government.

The French Army of the North has concentrated around Arras. The health of the troops is excellent.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT AVRON CONTINUED.

VERSAILLES, December 29.—The bombardment of Fort Avron continues. The French reply with vigor, but the fire is ineffective.

BERLIN, December 28.—The news of the opening of the fire on the fortifications of Paris was received here with public rejoicings.

Herald Special.

HAVRE, December 26.—Since Saturday evening the city has been intensely excited over

THE FIRST IMPORTANT STRUGGLE

between the French troops of the Department and the Prussians, which occurred on Saturday morning at daybreak. Although without any decisive result, it is regarded as a valuable proof of the efficiency of the artillery and the capacity of the Mobiles and Tireures to encounter regular troops. After a number of engagements and skirmishes with Uhlans and Saxons, the people became clamorous for

A GRAND SORTIE.

Accordingly the 18th, 19th and 20th battalions, forming a column of 5,000 men pressed on from Honfleur. The force consisted of 3,500 Mobiles Devise, 800 Tireurs, one battery of regular artillery, two field pieces, two mitraleuse and five Armstrong guns.

The army under command of Colonel Mosmorards arrived at the Chateau Monlieser, on the 22d, the established headquarters, and sent out advanced posts The troops were in the best state of discipline yet known, and were prepared, for reconnoisance in force by day break.

The 24th was one of the coldest days of the winter, and this day the half frozen French outposts were driven in by the sudden appearance of Prussian cavalry. Large numbers are moving on the chateau at a rapid pace. The alarm was sounded and the troops formed in line, the artillery pushing forward on the right wing. The French behaved well, handling their artillery and ammunition with alacrity, and were soon prepared for the attack. The affair promised to be warm and interesting. At half-past seven

THE BATTLE BEGAN

by the advance of the Prussian cavalry fifteen hundred strong, preceded by a battery of artillery. They were received by the French artillery, which opened a furious cannonade, and made it hot work for the assailants. It soon became apparent that the French guns were well placed and splendidly worked, but not sufficiently supported.

The warm fire created a temporary demoralization among the Germans, whose lines wavered, but kept up the fire. Three advances were made by the Prussians to capture the French batteries, but each time they were compelled to retire. This unsuccessful fight with the French right, lasted two heurs, then a large body of Prussian infantry, preceded by a line of cavalry, appeared on the road from Ficamp, coming to the support of the enemy. A council was held on the battlefield, in which the Germans determined to fall back on Honfleur. The French now occupied the height commanding Balbie, with artillery which could have easily destroyed the German forces. Looking down from this height in a direction north east, was the beautiful valley of Lilleborre, and on the opposite hill, but lower and in the plains, stood the Prussians. To attack the French position it was necessary for the Prussians to descend into the plain, then cross a filthy stream, and ascend the opposite bank about one hundred and fifty feet.

The Prussians hesitated to make the attempt, and at the same time were exposed to a destructive fire from the French, while from their position their own fire was ineffective. Soon, however, fresh Prussian artillery appeared to the right of the French position, and the fire from these guns caused the Mobiles to break in confusion. The French forces immediately commenced to retreat, which they did amid some confusion. The Prussian line made an attempt to follow up, but the movement was made difficult by the nature of the ground. Nevertheless, they captured about two hundred prisoners.

Thus ended the expedition intended to accomplish the occupation of Yoeto and the capture of one thousand Prussian artillery and infantry known to have been stationed at that point. The Prussian losses are about three hundred killed and the French under two hundred. Since the fight the Prussian forces have again fallen back.

CINCINNATI.

The Late Murder at Hamilton, Ohio—Early Completion of Parkersburg Bridge—Accidental Death of a Woman.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, December 28—The preliminary examinatian of Tom and Jas. McGehan, Daniel McGlenn, J. Beck Garner and Ike Sheely, charged with the murder of Thomas Meyers, commenced to-day, at Hamilton. George Clark testified that Meyers and Brewers were sitting at a faro table, playing cards, when Tom McGehan came in. The latter walked up to the table laying his hand on Brewers shoulders. A moment after witness saw a bowlder drop over the table, and Meyers' head fall. Meyers must have been hit by it, but could not tell who threw it. Valentine Eastman testified that he saw defendants go into the saloon by twos, all within fifteen minutes. The morning examination failed to show who is the guilty party. The defendants are represented by Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Judge Hume, Messrs. Milliken, Gilmore, Neil and R. Smith.

It is stated here that sufficient force will be put on the Parkersburg bridge to secure its completion by the tenth of January.

Mary Brinckmeyer, burned yesterday, is dead.

MONETARY.

Gold Dull and Steady—Stocks Steady Money Easy, &c., &c.

By Telegrapt to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gold opened this morning at 110¾, sold at 111, and closed at 110¾@110¾. The transactions were limited.

Loans were made at from 5 to 7 per cent., and in some cases one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. in addition.

The carrying clearances were about $24,000,000.

The shipment of specie to-day was $45,000.

Government securities advanced ¼@¼ to-day, and closed strong at the advanced rate. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $2,700,000 in gold on account of the January interest, and $784,000 on account of 1871 bonds.

There were twenty-two bids for gold to-day, amounting to about $5,335,000, at from $110 12½ to $110 90. The awards will be $1,000,000, at from $110 76 to $110 90.

Stocks dull, opening at about yesterday's quotations, and closing at the same. The volume of business was small.

Money was loaned freely this morning at 7 per cent in gold, but about three in the afternoon became suddenly close, and one-fourth per cent. over the gold rate was paid in many instances. The manipulators of the recent stringency are doing what they can to establish high rates, and threaten that to-morrow and next day the stringency will be greater than on any previous occasion this season.

State securities dull and neglected.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ROCHESTER, December 27.—A very destructive fire occurred in Rochester on the night of the 24th. Resulting in the following losses: Pool's building, loss $35,000, Insurance $25,000; Rochester Printing Co., loss $45,000, insurance $27,500; Pool & Smith, loss $6,000, insured for $2,000, on stock, and $1,000 on machinery. D. D. G. Brown owned the front building which was occupied by *Democrat* and *Chronicle* newspaper establishments, the stock in Job office was slightly damaged but the loss was fully covered by insurance. Biggs & Bird, seedsmen, lose $5,000.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1870.

The department of State has not yet prepared Minister Schenck's instructions on the Alabama claims, nor will they be prepared until Mr. Schenck returns to Washington. It is not yet officially known when the new Minister to England will take his departure, but report says about the middle of January.

A sub Committee of the Committee on Appropriations is now engaged in the preliminaries for a full investigation of the alleged frauds in the purchase of Indian goods and supplies.

Mrs. Belknap, wife of the Secretary, is ill with but little indications of recovery.

Mrs. J. W. Corcoran died here this morning of typhoid fever. She was the daughter of Representative Beck, of Kentucky, and was married on the 7th inst. to the nephew of W. W. Corcoran.

Vice President Colfax presided at a grand musical entertainment, at Lincoln Hall, to-night, for the benefit of the Soldier's and Sailor's Orphan's Home. He delivered an eloquent address.

Senators Sumner, Schurz, Morton, Patterson and another member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had an interview with Secretary Fish, at the Department of State, this morning.

The new Sweedish Minister was introduced to the President this morning, by the Secretary of State, and presented credentials. The usual addresses of friendship and congratulation were made.

The President has for the first time recognized the Bureau officers of the Government among those to be received by him on Monday next.

Joseph Nimms, Jr., Chief of the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department, has prepared an illustrated chart, representing the foreign commerce of the twenty principal nations of the globe. The percentage of Great Britain is one thirteenth; entire amount of France about one fifth, and of the United States one ninth.

CEORCIA.

The Georgia Election—A Grand Southern Railroad Enterprise—Fifteen Million Dollars Invested—Pennsylvania Represented.

ATLANTA, GA., December 28.—Thos. J. Speer, Rep., has been elected in the Fourth district to the Forty-second Congress by 500 maj. Jefferson T. Long, Rep., has been elected from the same district to the Forty-first Congress. It is believed that John S. Bigby, Rep., in the Third district and Richard H. Whitley, Rep., in the Second district are elected. Wm. P. Price, Dem., is elected in the Sixth district by a large maj. Elbert, White, Banks, Madison, Habersham and Franklin counties are largely Democratic.

Chief Justice Brown has resigned and ex-Govenor Joseph Johnson, of Columbus, has been telegraphed for and will probably succeed him.

S. H. Hill has published a letter denying that he has written to Radicals, either favoring Radicalism or seeking office.

In compliance with public notice given by the Government in October, bids were received until the 25th inst., for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. On opening the bids, the lease was awarded to the following persons: Jno. P. King, Joseph E. Brown, Alex. H. Stephens, J. T. Grant, Benj. H. Hill, E. W. Cole, R. Peters, Wm. C. Johnson, Wm. S. Holt, A. J. White, C. A. Nutting, Simon Cameron, Benj. May, E. Waitsfielder, W. C. Morrill, H. J. Kimball, George Cook, T. A. Scott, Wm. T. Mathews, Wm. B. Dinsmore. H. B. Plant, Thos. Allen, and their associates, making in all twenty-three. Other bids were made but the parties failed to comply with the law by tendering efficient security. The successful company is one of the strongest ever formed in the South, and shareholders represent in their own right, over fifteen million dollars.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown resigned his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court before putting in his bid, and has been unanimously elected President of the new company to whom the road was leased.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 27.—The election returns come in slowly. Enough has been received to confirm the election of Democrats to Congress from the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, with chances in favor of Lawton, Democrat in the Fourth. The vote is very close so far as heard from. In the Second District returns are against Tift, late Democratic incumbent, and favor Whitly, Republican. The Legislature will be largely Democratic. Both Republicans and Democrats charge fraud in the election.

ATLANTA, December 27.—The Radicals concede that Georgia has gone Democratic by 35,000 to 40,000. Thus far only two Radical Senators have been elected, both colored men.

RICHMOND.

More of the Late Fire.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

RICHMOND, December 27.—There has been no more bodies recovered from the recent great fire, and it is thonght that the number of victims of the Spottswood Hotel disaster, is now known.

The celebration fixed for to-day of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, has been postponed indefinitely on account of the loss of members of those orders in the late fire at the Spottswood House. The Express Company's safes have been recovered and their contents found in good condition.

The losses of Insurance Companies by the fire are as follows: New York Companies: Underwriter's Agency, $35,000; Atlantic, $10,000; Security, $5,000; Manhattan, $10,000; Continental, $5,000. Virginia Companies, $27,000. Baltimore Companies: National, $1,000; Franklin, $5,000.

Dr. R. R. Wellford, a prominent physician and many years professor of at Materia Medica, of the Virginia Medical College, died this evening, aged seventy-four years.

In the United States District Court, at Boston, yesterday, Dexter T. Mills, and others, were arraigned for trial, charged with smuggling. The alleged frauds cover a period of between three and four years, and amount to nearly $150,000.

Prof. Leja, a well known optician, was found dead in his bed at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, yesterday.

THE WEST.

Serious Riot on the Northern Pacific Railroad—Troops Ordered from Fort Ripley—The Chicago Man Not Murdered.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, December 28.—A special from St. Paul says a serious riot is in progress on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Some sub-contractors named Gregg & Co., who were given a contract for three miles of the road, drew their pay from the contractors, Smith & Gould, and absconded without paying the men, who, on hearing of it, tore down the shanties, seized the wagons and stores and drove the general Superintendent from the ground. They were told that they would be paid for their work, but demanded also pay for the three days of the riot. This was refused, and on the request of the Governor General Hancock has sent orders to Fort Ripley for troops to quiet the riot. It is proposed to arrest the ring leaders, and pay off and discharge the rest of the men.

It turns out that Thomas Kennedy, whose dead body was discovered at No. 91, North Wells street, yesterday morning, was not murdered as supposed. Kennedy while playing cards in a saloon adjoining an alley in which he was found, attempted to leave without paying his losses. His opponents made an attempt to arrest him, when he rushed up along the roof of the saloon and fell therefrom into the alley, causing his death. Those following him thought he had escaped, and were astonished when his dead body was found in the morning.

FIRES.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEWBURG, N. Y., December 27.—To-night the extensive paper machinery works, formerly owned by John L. Severns, and the boiler works of A. Cauldwell, two buildings, covering over an acre of ground, were destroyed by fire, The total loss is $250,000, as follows: Homer Ramsdell, owner of buildings, $100,000; Alex. Cauldwell, $50,000; Severns & Tate, $60,000; other occupants, $40,000; partially insured. The fire is supposed to have communicated from the rivet furnace.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Last evening the magnificent dwelling of General McClellan, at Llewellyn Park, Orange county, was totally destroyed by fire. It was one of the most elegant and noted residences in that vicinity, and valued at $50,000. It originally belonged to General Marcy, father-in-law of General McClellan. The latter was not occupying the residence, it being in charge of a hired man.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 28.—This morning a fire broke out in the United States Hotel, Valatie. The flames communicated to the stables and out buildings connected with the hotel, and thence to adjoining buildings, all of which were destroyed. The loss exceeds $20,000.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 28.—This evening, about half past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in Vansyckle's refinery, caused by an explosion in the tail pipe house, setting fire to a distilling tank containing about five hundred gallons. Loss about $3,000; no insurance.

NEWS BREVITIES.

In the Third District Republican Convention, of New Hampshire, to-day, O. F. Stevens was renominated for Congress on the second ballot.

Jonathan Crandell, bank watchman at Westerly, R. I., was approached by two suspicious strangers this morning, when one of them shot him through the head. A set of burglars' tools was found this morning under the platform of the depot.

The President has remitted the fine of $35,000 imposed on Dexter Dyer, late Cashier of the Newtonville Bank, for participating in the famous State street irregularities. Dyer having served his six months sentence in Dedham jail.

The Last Triumph in Pennsylvania.

In the early struggles which Democracy in America held with its adversary, the sturdiest supporters which she had were found among the German settlements of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

In the new struggle for American liberty that seems to be at hand, it is not unlikely that among the German settlers, and the descendants of German settlers in America, will be found a support as cordial and as effective as in the old time. Pennsylvania and Virginia have done much for American liberty and Democracy. They may yet have a great part to perform.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Late Fire in Richmond.

THE recent fire at Richmond, has directed the attention of the press in all cities and towns having large Hotels to the self-evident fact that in case of fire the chances of escape from the upper floors are very limited. The New York *World* commenting upon the destruction of life at the Spottswood Hotel, says:

It is to be remarked in the account of fire that two or three at least of those who lost their lives by it might have been saved if there had been any means of gaining the upper stories of the building from the outside. The ladders of the fireman were found to be too short by several stories. The staircase, which was the only means of communication between the bedrooms and the street, was by reason of its material and its exposed situation the most combustible portion of the building. And it was equally death to remain in the room or to endeavor to reach the ground.

Now, there are many hotels in New York, which are not only as dangerous as the Spottswood, but by reason of their height, much more so. There is one lately finished upon Broadway, and another almost ready for occupation which attain nearly twice the height in stories of the hotel which has just been burned with such fatal results in Richmond, or the hotel which was burned a few years ago with results still more fatal in St. Louis. Nothing is plainer than that the danger from fire is increased with every remove from the ground until at the distance of five or six stories it rises, in the case of a real conflagration, into an absolute certainty of destruction. It is doubtful if very lofty buildings ought to be used for human dwellings, whether as tenement houses or hotels. At all events, additional precautions ought to be taken, or, if reckless builders neglect them, ought to be enforced with every additional story of height. It ought to be surely possible, for example, to make of the elevators, which have become so common an adjunct of great hotels, perfectly incombustible fire escapes, which would perform their office, though the whole building were in flames around them.

RURAL ECNNOMY.

The Management of Milch Cows—Concerning Horses, Hogs, Bees, &c,

HOW TO MANAGE MILCH COWS.

"F. G.," a farmer of Herkimer county writes that it is an axiom among our dairy men here, in South Herkimer county, that much grain fed to stock will not pay, that is, to keep it, fattening is a different thing, and may pay or not. Sometimes it does not, and generally not too much. For milch cows it will not pay; so it is thought here. There is one thing that will pay—that does pay. It is the feeding of green, tender hay, cut green and young; and then from such hay—it may be said grass—butter is made equal to summer and fall butter, not equaling only the early June butter. The quantity of milk is large in November and December, and again at calving time. There is an excellent flow of milk, and not quite so rich perhaps as grain would make it, but rich and copious; and it was brought without the great expense, the cost not being more than one-half. When summer opens your cow is still strong, and will continue in that condition on good feed—that is, good pasturage, and when getting short, fed on cornstalks provided for her, which is but a continuation of the green pasture. And when winter comes your cow will still be round and strong—not overfed, not overstrained with grain, but what a cow should be—a quiet domestic animal, supporting the dairy, intended for milk, not to be driven, either too hard by boys, or yoked as in Europe. Such a cow, a milk giving mother, needs but sufficient strength for her purpose, and that is not much in her quiet routine. She needs good treatment; that is the great point. She grows under it, but deteriorates with abuse, and that rapidly. Give her warm winter quarters and plenty of water with her grass hay.

STEAM PLOWS.

A second trial of the Heydrick's Steam Plow has been made at the instance of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. In old sod ground the plow went four hundred yards and returned in about fifteen minutes. Four plows, each cutting twelve inches wide and six inches deep, were used. Two men managed both engine and plows. The engine is two cylindered, with driving wheels five feet in diameter and two feet tread.

HORSES.

It is stated that two of Bonner's horses made the fastest trotting time in the season of 1870, on November 16. Joe Elliott trotted a mile in 2:18¾, and Pochahontas in 2:19. Each trial was made in harness, Dexter's time, 2:17¾, has not yet been equaled.

In an essay before the Woodford county, Ill., Farmer's Club, W. W. Egbert gave his idea of what a horse for all work, especially for the farm should be. Among other things he gives: Weight one thousand to twelve hundred and fifty pounds; color, dark bay or chestnut; height, fifteen and a half or sixteen hands.

BEES.

The excursions of the bees to collect honey are variously estimated at from one to three miles each, and they are supposed to make each about ten trips a day.

Dr. Wm. Ogle has come to the conclusion, from various experiments, that the methods employed by bees for getting at the nectar of flowers is not attributable to instinct, but is, "in each instance the result of individual experience."

HOGS.

A Connecticut man writes to the Country Gentleman that two applications of salt water cleaned his hogs of ticks, with which they were covered in the summer. A hog swears as not like a horse or man but through his fore legs. There is a spot on each fore leg, just below the knee, in the form of a sieve; through this the sweat passes off, and it is necessary that this be kept open. If it gets closed, as is sometimes the case, the hog will get sick. To cure him, simply open the pores. This is done by rubbing and washing with warm water.—Rural World.

Bone Felon.

The London Lancet recommends the following as the best remedy yet discovered for this most excruciating disease.

"As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE dwelling house of Mr. Robert Shoots, on the Clarington road, one mile east of Tylersburg, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday of last week. The fire was caused by a damaged stove-pipe. Loss about $1,000.

THE Lock Haven *Democrat*, of last week, says: It becomes our duty to announce the death of John H. Orth, Esq., the senior member of the publishers of the *Clinton Democrat*. He died at the residence of G. W. Batcheler, Esq., about three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 2d inst., of ulceration of the bowels. He left the office just four weeks prior, and continued under medical treatment from that time, though not confined to his bed all the time. About five days since he took to his bed and never arose from it.

From the Greenville *Argus* we learn that Rev. J. M. Perry, for nearly four years pastor of the Baptist church in this place, has dissolved his connection with that congregation and accepted a call at Milesburg, Centre county, this State, and preached his farewell sermon on Sabbath (Christmas) evening last. Mr. Perry while in this community, endeared himself not only to the member of his congregation but to our citizens generally, and his call to labor in another field is a source of much regret to his many friend and acquaintances.

The *Union* of Wilksbarre tells about a young man who was spending a social evening with a married lady. The lady's husband inconveniently put in an appearance, and the young man, with only a scant portion of his apparel, escaped to the garret of the house, thence to the roof, and from that roof to one ten feet below. Having reached the latter, he could not get back and he dared not jump down, so he stayed there all night. At early dawn, just as the first rays from old Saul began to gleam over the brew of great Pokano, and glisten and sparkle on the front crystals which had gathered on the trees and roofs during the night, the subject of our o'er true tale was discovered shivering on the top of the building by some charitable grocery clerks, flying what was supposedto be a signal of distress, or a flag of truce, (something white at least), and after a short parley a ladder was procured and the poor victim of his own folly released from his dreary watch. No cards.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous dispositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,

of the Muscular system.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞See symptoms above.

☞No Family Should be Without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND IMPROVED ROSEWASH

Cures Secret Diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD, BLOOD, BLOOD,

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of scrofula, Scald-Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and

Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the Blood.

Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be be relied on has long been sought, and now the public have one on which they can depend. In our space here it does not admit of certificates to show its effects but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a blood purifier; my Extract Buchu is a diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standark works on Medicine.

D

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

OR TO

Helmbold's Medical Depot,

No. 104 South Tenth St., Phila.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,

TAKE NO OTHER.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Terrible Accident—Instant Death of Jacob Rodgers.

Yesterday Coroner West was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of a young man named Jacob Rodgers, who was accidentally killed in the coffin works of Hamilton, Arnold & Co., on Rebecca street, Allegheny. The deceased, who was about fourteen years of age and a son Capt. Rodgers of North avenue, Allegheny, was employed at the establishment named, and was at the time of the accident endeavoring to run one of the belts on its pulley on the shafting above, when he was caught by the belt and drawn in an instant over the pulley and dropped, dead, on the other side. When he was first taken up by his startled companions, it could not be believed that he was dead, for hardly a bruise was to be seen on his person, and even after a thorough examination, no external marks of injury were found. He had died instantly of some internal injuries. The remains were conveyed to the late residence of the deceased, and will be buried to-day.

INTERESTING OPINION.

Judge Hampton on Greenbacks and Silver—Contracts Made Before 1862 to be Lived up to—An Important Decison.

Below we publish an opinion delivered by Judge Hampton in the District Court, yesterday, on motions for two new trials made before His Honor. It appears that some time since the defendants in the cases named rented pieces of ground from the plaintiffs at certain rents, which, according to the contract, were to be paid in silver coin. For seven years past the rents had been paid and received in greenbacks. This money subsequently was refused by the plaintiffs, and action in replevin ensued, in which the jury found for the plaintiffs. The opinion delivered is in answer to the motions for new trials in the cases cited. It will be observed that His Honor holds that a contract to pay in silver, must, under the rulings of the Supreme Court, be lived up to, under the Chase-Legal-tender Act, passed in 1862.

Eusenhauser vs. Matthew Keepotal, No. 563 July term, 1869. Motion for a new trial.

Gotlieb Seidle vs. same defendants, No. 564 same term. Motion for a new trial.

These two motions for new trials raise the same question, viz: Whether the evidence given for the purpose of showing that the contract between the parties had been changed by the payment and receipt of "greenbacks" for the seven preceding years, or in other words, whether by the receipt of that kind of money without objection, the lessors were estopped from demanding the "silver coin" stipulated to be paid by the terms of the lease or ground rent deed.

The evidence fails to show that anything was said by either of the parties at the time of any one of the quarterly payments, from which the jury could infer an intention to change the kind of money agreed to be used in payment of the rent.

It is well known that during all that time silver commanded a large premium. If the lessors chose voluntarily, and without any pecuniary consideration to waive their rights, to receive silver and thus lose the premium, whether that was done once or a dozen times, it is difficult to perceive how such generosity should estop them from asserting their legal claim whenever they might think proper to do so. There is not the slightest pretense that any benefit whatever resulted to the lessors, but on the contrary, it was all the other way.

In cases of this kind it is now well settled by the Supreme Court of the United States and of this State, that such a suit as that reserved on this ground rent deed, cannot be discharged by legal tender notes, but must be paid in coin. See 11 P. T., Smith 263.

The motion for new trials in these cases are over-ruled.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

A Bold Robbery—Three Thousand Dollars Stolen—Escape of the desperador.

In Allegheny, city yesterday we learned the particulars of a bold robbery which was perpetrated on last Tuesday night. The tug boat "Emma Logan" left here, some days since for New Orleans with a large cargo of freight. She had proceeded as far as Point Pleasant Ky., which is at the point where Salt river empties into the Ohio, when, owing to a breakage of some of her machinery she was compelled to lay up. On last Tuesday evening, the day of the accident, the captain and crew had gone ashore leaving the boat in charge of a watchman. They did not return until late at night and, when they did, they found the watchman strapped to a crate full of china ware, his eyes bandaged and his mouth gagged. As soon as possible the watchman was released from his unpleasant predicament. He stated that shortly after the crew had left the steamer, that two men came on board and after surprising him and placing him in the position in which he had been found, they went up to the office. A visit to that appartment was made, when it was discovered that the safe had been blown open and three thousand dollars carried off. The alarm was at once given from Point Pleasant, but thus far the scoundrels who committed this bold robbery have escaped arrest. The boat at the time was under command of Capt. James Routh, of Allegheny city. Our detectives and those of other cities have been informed of the affair and efforts are being made to capture the safe blowers.

ANOTHER TOW BOAT LOST.

Sinking of the "John A. Wood"—Her Hog Chains Part—The Loss Heavy.

The following telegram, received last evening from Cincinnati, explains itself:

The tow boat, John A. Wood, that parted her hog chains, yesterday, near California, and which it was hoped would be brought to this city, finally sunk, after making the Ohio shore. She has thirteen inches of water over the main deck astern. Her bow is out on shore, and the barges, also taken to shore, are in danger of being cut down and sunk by the ice. The "Wood" cost sixty-five thousand dollars, and is owned by Horner. Wood & Co., of Pittsburgh.

This firm has been unusually unfortunate this season, having already lost several barges of coal. We hope that the damage done to the "John A. Wood" may not be as heavy as the telegram would lead us to infer.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE.

A Drunken Mother—The Fate of a Family—How the Poor House is Filled.

If there is one name more familiar to the reporters of the daily press, than any other of the lawless individuals who abide for the most of the time either in the county jail or the city lock-up, it is that of Catherine Long. On Wednesday, after enjoying a brief period of liberty, she was brought to the station house in a drunken condition. When she recovered her senses she stated that, when she got out of jail, she found she had no home, as her furniture had all been thrown out on the street in consequence of non-payment of rent. So she got drunk, as the only resource. She has two boys, aged thirteen and nine years, who are growing up such boys as would be expected with such training. Last week they were picked up and lodged over night in the station house, but the next morning they said they thought they could get work and were permitted to go and try. On Wednesday evening, after their mother had been locked up, the two boys came back and requested to be placed in the cell with her. The request was granted, and they passed the night there. Yesterday morning Mr. Fortune was called upon, and the mother and boys were taken to the Poor Farm.

ON MONDAY, January 30th, we learn from an exchange, the circus property of Dr. James L. Thayer will be disposed of at sheriff's sale, at Raleigh, North Carolina. The Doctor has been exceedingly unfortunate during the past two or three seasons, a fact which his many friends in this direction will regret to hear. Whether the Doctor will go by the board this time or not, is a question of time.

THE Governor has appointed John M. Roberts, policeman for the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the county of Allegheny.

For The Post.]

She Will.

Captain Massey wishes to know if Mrs. President Grant will invite Mr. Revels, the so-called Senator, to her reception on New Years day. I think she will, as there is scarcely any telling what the Grant family would not do these times. And, by the way, if Capt. Massey is at all enterprising he will send on to the White House some kind of contribution, and no doubt thereby secure an invitation for himself, or perhaps a place in the Custom House under the pious and handsome Steele. OBSERVER.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

MR. DAVID LAUGHLIN, of Pleasantville, had his skull fractured by being thrown from his horse on last Saturday.

A NEW well on the Angell, Prentice & Whitney tract, on the hill at Foster Station, was struck last Friday, and is yielding ninety barrels.

THE Green Ridge Postoffice has been discontinued, the mail matter to be sent to New Oxford. The office was a useful one, and its discontinuance is much regretted.

SCARLET fever, complicated with diptheria, has been and yet is quite prevalent in Pottsville, but the physicians say that the disease has latterly assumed a milder type. In any form the disease is an unwelcome visitor, and too much care cannot be exercised in guarding against spreading the contagion.

THE internal revenue collections in the Nineteenth Congressional District, for the year ending June, 1870, were $264,129 49 against $226,392 04 for the year ending June 30th, 1869, an increase of nearly $37,000. This shows either that the district is growing rapidly in wealth and business, or that the revenue officers are collecting more closely than heretofore.

OHIO NEWS

THERE were two dozen couple married in Coshocton county last month.

IT is proposed to erect a new blast furnace at New Lexington.

URBANA is to have the national camp meeting next August.

THE *Tribune* says they have a cat in Portsmouth which uses its paw for a spoon and eats milk like other folks. Smart town,

MRS. RACHAEL TRIMBLE, widow of the late ex-Governor Allen Trimble, died at her residence in Hillsboro, on the 25th ult., in the 81st year of her age.

Stephen Miller, who killed a man named Tracy, at McConnelsville, and escaped, some three weeks ago, arrived in Zanesville on a train from the West, on Friday afternoon, and immediately took a boat to McConnelsville for the purpose of giving himself up to the authoritities, expressing himself tired of dodging through the country.

SAYS the Coshocton Democrat of the 13th: An unknown man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, came to Coshocton yesterday afternoon and stopped at the U. S. Hotel. He said he felt dizzy-headed and unwell, and was shown to his bed by the landlord at an early hour. This morning he not appearing at breakfast his room was visited and he was found lying in bed dead. A Coroner,s jury is making an examination as we go to press, but we know nothing of his name.

THE case of Harriet Griffith vs. Zeppermick & Lodge, bankers of New Lisbon, was decided at the present term of court in favor of the defendants. The action was to recover $3,600 of United States 5-20 bonds, alleged to have been lost by negligence of the defendants, said bonds having been deposited with them for safe keeping. They were in a tin box in the vault, and on the 8th of November, 1867, the bank was entered by burglars, the vault blown open, and the bonds stolen. The defendants were keeping them without compensation, and the jury found for them the above verdict.—*Stark Co. Democrat.*

THE Comptroller of the Ohio Treasury's report gives the following as the balances in the Treasury on the 15th of November, that being the end of the last fiscal year:

General Revenue Fund	$448,578 53
Sinking Fund	270,122 60
Common School	43,694 67
Aliotment Fund	5,014 13
National Road Fund	7 69 88
Banking Redemption Fund	2,982 19
Laving a balance in the Treasury of	$766,038 40

The Zanesville *Signal* says: On last Saturday, as a son of Robert Smythe, residing near Adamsville, was leading a small colt, the halter became fastened to his wrist, and the colt becoming frightened ran around the field several times, dragging the boy with him. At last the colt was stopped in his wild career by the boy's head getting so fastened between a stake and the fence that the colt could not draw it through. The boy was found dead, and dreadfully mangled. His funeral took place the following day.

THE wine product for the past year, of Sandusky and the Island region, is reported by Mr. Richmond, to be 1,500,000 gallons, and the amount of table grapes shipped 1,600 tons.

The Greatest Inducements

Ever offered in Sewing Machines to an agent who resides in a neighborhood where we have not already one established. For terms, circulars, samples of work, &c., address the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
no24-1m No. 49 Sixth st., Pittsburg.

Hazard & Caswell's.

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Jonipor Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Fever and Ague—Why Shake?

Plantation Bitters will positively cure any form of intermittent fever. Travel through any region where the malady prevails, and all who have tried the preparation will tell you so. Thousands of families in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and on the borders of the Southern rivers and swamps, regard it as a specific for the complaint. Nothing could induce them to be without it, and they begin to take it regularly at the commencement of the spring and at the close of summer, as a safeguard against malaria. They show their wisdom thereby. The shivering plague passes their door without intruding, to smite their neighbors who have shown less forecast. Every year, however, the number of these improvident victims decreases. There is no teacher like experience; and when a shaking and burning sufferer sees his friend on the next farm or plantation in perfect health, though breathing the same atmospheric poison as himself, and learns that this exception to the complaint is due to Plantation Bitters.

Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m. J. MAGOFFIN, dec16:6td&4tw Cashier.

IT IS A COMMON SAYING THAT self praise is no recommendation, but when disinterested parties give evidence of facts then we cannot doubt. And we think that persons who are in any way similarly effected to the lady who here makes known her complaint should pay attention to what she says.

"About eight years ago I was attacked with a disease, which made its appearance in the form of SORES, which kept getting worse for a length of time, until my condition became startling. When Dr. ——, of Biddle St., was called in, who attended me for two months, at the end of which time he pronounced my case hopeless. He then called in Dr. ——, then of Lombard St. Infirmary, as consulting physicians in my case who also pronounced my case hopeless. In his own words 'my lower limbs would rot off.'" Both told me I might position but it was no use taking medicine; and both stopped coming to see me. During the time, or a little before their attendance, the sight of my left eye left me from the effects of the disease. In this condition I continued for nearly a year. When a friend brought me a bottle of the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES. When I commenced taking it I was confined to my bed, and not able to stand on the floor. After taking that bottle I felt better. I then continued until I had taken eleven bottles, when I was entirely restored, my sores all healed, my general health as good as ever, and my sight nearly restored.

MARY HODGES,
No. 1 Federal St.

State of Maryland, Baltimore City, to-wit:

This is to certify that on this 11th day of March, 1869, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore City aforesaid, Mary Hodges, and made oath in due form of law, that the matter and facts stated in the foregoing certificate are true as therein stated.

D. BRIDE,
Justice of the Peace, Western District.

It is unnecessary to say anything more regarding the curative powers of the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
fe9:22 84 Market St., Pittsburgh.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guaranteed his cures in cases of PILES, VATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

Dress Goods!

VELVETEENS

AND PLAIDS

Job Lots From Auction,

CHEAP.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

An Old and Reliable Institution.

Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeping
Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP,
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.
Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

P. DUFF & SONS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
dec10-w 124 Second avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BACK ACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

NORTH CAROLINA
LAND AGENCY.
250 FARMS
FOR SALE IN
North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

☞ Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
oct7

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞ See that Every Package you buy bears that inscription.
de24-1yw

WOODS HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newark, N. J. oct15:1y

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Bleeding, Itching or Blind Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
my14:TU-TH&S-1y

DYSPEPSIA.
WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspepdes and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.
WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared purely from the Native Medicinal Herbs. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1. in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.
Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, it will cure in every case. Where the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.
may14:1yw

$1,000 PER WEEK
Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,
EDWARD CARTER,
se24-3maw "R" 2 Amity st., New York.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep13:1yw-s.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,
W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-s.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES, DR. A. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sen by mail, free.
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CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST,

Jackson's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
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The best and Cheapest preparations for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all diseases of Throat and Lungs.

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N. B.—Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all hours.

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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphillis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. Where it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, and what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 Wylie Street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr5:d&w

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ¼ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

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dec1tf 49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair, Pittsburgh

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving an restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivaled. jel1:1yw

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BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Associations
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. n16:6MW

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-cut leaf and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1871.

The first edition of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Copies of **Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide**, is published and ready to send out—160 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES,

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. A GERMAN EDITION published in all other respects similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for **Ten Cents**, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK,
dec5 3td&w Rochester, N. Y.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York City

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVEN

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURE
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES
THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE
INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENTH IS SEEN AND FELT

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Blotches, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges, Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent exceed all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the Back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WASTING DISEASES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Force-making, Heat or Calorific and Life-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT:

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That those deposits take place when the blood *is poor, weak watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decomposition and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on an treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, outer ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Uterine Engorgements, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞ Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruitating pains. Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort*, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present.

INTERNAL.

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Astatic Cholera, and Fever, the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pains will be stopped.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE!
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDE
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNG
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEAR
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZ
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure
CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTRY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE BOWE
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AN D AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED
FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAYS READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will sure these terr

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress----Third Session.

Conclusion of Debate on the San Domingo Question—Resolution to Appoint a Commission, Passed—Senate and House Take a Recess Until January 4th.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1870.

CONCLUSION OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S SESSION.

Mr. THURMAN regretted that the great principle now so lauded by the Senator from Massachusetts, was not appreciated by him when he voted for the 15th Amendment Enforcement bill and naturalization bills authorizing the presence of military at the election polls in New York nd other States.

In the course of further debate Mr. SUMNER and Mr. EDMUNDS became involved in a personal controversy which terminated with Mr. Sumner's admission that when, at the last session he became satisfied that he could not support the treaty, he ought to have communicated that fact to the President, and regretted not having done that. The senator, Mr. Edmunds, should do him a little more justice.

Mr. EDMUNDS retorted, that if full justice was done the Senator from Massachusetts, his language to-day in regard to the President would have received a much more severe comment than it had, but all the Senators calumnies had fallen to the ground.

Mr. SUMNER protested that he had uttered no calumnies, and that the object of his friend was only to make mischief.

Mr. THURMAN urged an amendment to provide for an inquiry as to any attempt at forcing powers to obtain possession of Dominica Lost.

At six o'clock Mr. CASSERLY proceeded to deliver a general resume of the whole controversy, but without proceeding far, yielded to personal appeals to allow the vote to be taken.

The resolution then passed, ayes 31, nays 9. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Brownlow, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Croger, Edmunds, Flanagan, Hampton (Texas), Hamlin, Howell, Morton, Nye, Ostorn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Revels, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Hayn, Warner, Wiley, and Williamson—31.

Nays—Casserly, McCreery, Morrill (Vt.), Patterson, Schurz, Shockton, Sumner, Thurman and Tipton—9.

Messrs. Howard and Lewis, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Bayard and Johnson in the negative.

The Senate at 6:45 A. M. adjourned until 12 o'clock.

DECEMBER 22.—At a few minutes past 2 o'clock the Senate went into executive session. The only business previously transacted being the reception of credentials of D. G. Jewitt, appointed as the Governor of Missouri, to fill temporarily the vacancy caused by Mr. Drake's resignation. The credentials were presented by Mr. Schurz, and upon being read Mr. Jewitt was qualified and took his seat.

At 1 o'clock open session of the Senate was resumed, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Lewis, took up the House bill relieving political disabilities of certain itizens of Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved as an amendment the amnesty bill reported last session, from the Select Committee on Disabilities in the Senate. After remarks by Messrs. Lewis and Bowman the bill was laid aside without action.

A message from the House announcing the decease of Hon. Wm. Smyth, Representative from Iowa was received. After eulogy by Mr. Hanlan, and the adoption of the customary resolutions the Senate adjourned at 1:30 p. m. until January 4th.

House.

The House met in committee of the whole, Mr. Stevenson in the Chair, for general debate on the President's annual message.

The bill regulating rates of duty on sugar, which passed the Senate yesterday, was signed by the speaker, and sent to the President for his approval and signature.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, addressed the House in eulogy of the people of the South and advocacy of the principle of universal amnesty.

Messrs. Porter, of Virginia, Booker and Barry, spoke in favor of universal amnesty.

The House at half-past 2 p. m. adjourned till the 4th January.

NEW ORLEANS.

Indignation of Republicans at the Rejection of Postmaster Blanchard.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23.—The *Picayune* says: The news of Blanchard's rejection as Postmaster created a great excitement here among the Republicans, and great indignation was expressed in certain quarters against Senators Harris and Kellogg. It is authoritatively announced that a resolution will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature demanding their resignation.

WEATHER IN THE WEST.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, December 22.—This is decidedly the coldest day of the season, and the coldest for several years. Early this morning the thermometer stood 16 degrees below zero, and it has ranged considerably below zero all day. At Peoria it was 20 below zero this morning. At Jacksonville 10 below. At Bloomington 12 degrees below. At Genesee 16 degrees below. At Lasalle 14 degrees below. At Mattoon 11 degrees below, and at Springfield 11.

DENVER, COL., December 23.—Weather more moderate to-day. Sleighing good, with prospects of a merry Christmas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Meeting of Leading Democrats.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CONCORD, December 23.—In accordance with previous arrangements, about seventy-five leading men of the Democratic party, of all sections of the State, met this evening to perfect plans and heal differences, and have the same party that existed some years ago. The existence of two organs, the *Patriot* and *People*, alleged to cause the differences, their consolidation is thought to be essential to the restoration of harmony. A committee of one from each county was appointed to confer with the proprietors of the newspapers mentioned, and ascertain on what conditions their journals can be consolidated under the new management.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, December 22.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of Robert Schenck, of Ohio, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters, Wm. M. Hostetter, New London, Ohio; Valney O'Bryan, Alantic, Iowa; Wm. W. Corbett, Laramie, Wyoming; J. Brazer, Santa Cruz, California. Consuls, Wm. L. Long, at Cassava; Joseph Smith, Funchal, O. C.; S. Maltoon, Honolulu; Benj. F. Farnham, Bombay; Wm. H. Vesey, Nice; Wm. J. Wright, Santos, Brazil. Miscellaneous, A. H. Saunders, Register at Helena, Montana; J. Jenkins, Receiver, Republican District, Kansas; Oscar Roas, Receiver, Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.

The President was visited to-day by many Senators and Representatives, who congratulated him upon the passage of the San Domingo resolution by the Senate. He said, in reply, that he believed the annexation policy wise and prudent, and thought it would gain strength as the facts became known.

Yesterday the President transmitted a message to the Senate, asking the return of the nomination of Mr. Blanchard, as postmaster at New Orleans, in place of Mr. Lowell, the present incumbent. Some conversation took place as to the position of the latter, who was suspended, in case the nomination should be withdrawn. Several similar cases are before the Senate, and in order to fix a precedent the nomination was rejected to-day, and a resolution was passed declaring in substance that under the Tenure-of-Office bill, in case of the rejection of a new nominee the old incumbent remains without filing a new bond.

Such has been the demand for grafts of Russian apples lately sent to the Department of Agriculture, from the Imperial Botanic Garde of St. Petersburg, Russia, that they are now wholly exhausted, it is useless, therefore, to make further application for them this season. In the climate of the northwestern States, particularly, they will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to fruit growers.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The fact has come to light that early in 1869 the commander of the United States steamer Nepoie, then at Port Au Prince, was directed by the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the President, to make a thorough investigation as to the condition of San Domingo, politically, financially and otherwise, with a view to the negotiation for the purchase of that country. This officer, Commander Selfridge, carried out the instructions fully, and made a long written report to the President, giving all the facts which came under his observation, and concluded by expressing his judgment that upon the purchase of San Domingo a portion of the island would be constant, serious trouble to this country, and in no respect whatever advisable. The report was never published by the officials in whose hands it was, for fear that it would prove disastrous to the annexation scheme.

The letter of Senator Vance, of North Carolina, published here to-day, in reply to certain accusations against him excites much comment. He declares that he acquiesces in, and will maintain all legitimate results of the war, and that he earnestly desires the unity and perpetuity of the whole country, its prosperity and honor.

The President to-day signed General Schenck's commission as Minister to England.

F. E. Boyd, from Boyd Bros. & Hobson, New York, representing numerous western distilleries, had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue and others, the object being to procure the passage of a law allowing the transportation of spirits in bond from the west to the seaboard. The Secretary said there would be no unnecessary obstacles placed in the way of the exportation of surplus products, but the Department would not sanction any bill unless properly guarded to prevent frauds. The subject, after the holidays, will be brought before the Committee of Ways and Means.

A letter received here from Pensacola says on the 12th inst. the Southern Express Company was robbed a few miles from that place. There were several packages of money, one of twelve thousand dollars from the Navy Department, which was probably intended for the Pensacola navy yard, and another package of nine hundred dollars, and several other small sums, amounting altogether to about thirteen thousand dollars, all of which was stolen.

NAHSVILLE.

Shooting Affray—Late Radical Candidate For Governor Killed.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NASHVILLE, December 24.—A difficulty occurred at Shelbyville, on Thursday evening, in which Mr. Stohlman, agent of the Southern Express Company, was shot in the arm by F. H. Wisner, late Radical candidate for Governor. After shooting Stohlman Wisner shot Ashley Wallace, a telegraph operator. Wallace returned the shot, and inflicted a wound on Wisner of which he died this morning. The difficulty grew out of a refusal on the part of the express agent to give Wisner a receipt for money paid on a C. O. D. package.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Impeachment of Gov. Holden.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 24.—Gov. Holden appeared, yesterday, by his counsel, before the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to respond to charges of impeachment, and asked for thirty days delay, in which to prepare his answer, to articles of impeachment to be filed on or before January 23d. That the managers file their replication within six days, and that the case would stand for trial on January 30th. The Court then adjourned until January 23d. The Democrats lack one vote of a two-thirds majority, and the Republicans are confident of Holden's acquittal.

PHILADELPHIA.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PAILADELPHIA, December 22.—The Return Judges have completed counting the votes and given the certificate to Mr. Dechert, the Democratic candidate for Senator. No returns were thrown out. A large police force was on duty, but no difficulty occurred.

[That good old song.]

"Now We are Marching

THROUGH GEORGIA!"

Democracy Triumphant!

THE TYRANT SQUELCHED

White Men Rule.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE!

Akerman Won't Be U. S. Senator

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 24.—Sufficient returns from all sections of the State have been received, and show that the State has gone largely Democratic. It is tolerably certain that the following Democrats have been elected to Congress:

First District—W. W. Paine, Dem. Forty-first Congress, and A. J. M'Intire, Dem., to Forty-second Congress.

Third District—Wm. F. Wright, Dem., to Forty-first and Forty-second Congress.

Fifth District—L. A. Cooke, Democrat to Forty-first Congress, and D. M. Dubos to Forty-second Congress.

Sixth District—Wm. P. Price, Democrat, to Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

Seventh District—P. McB. Young, Democrat, to Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

The Second and Fourth Districts are rather doubtful—probably Republican—but will require the official count to decide.

The Democrats have elected three-fourths of the members of the Legislature.

CINCINNATI.

Embarrassment of a Prominent Drug Firm—A Move to Change the City Government.

By Telegraph to the Post.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—It has become public to-day that F. E. Suire & Co., prominent druggists, have become somewhat embarrassed, though in monied circles it has been known some time. It was not till this week that things took their present shape. It seems that some time ago Mr. Suire indorsed, for a considerable amount, the paper of the United States Proprietory Medicine Company, the principal stock of which he also purchased. This paper went to protest, on which Mr. Suire asked extension. At the same time the firm was induced to ask extension on their own paper. It is understood that they have asked for six, twelve and eighteen months, and that, so far as heard from, very favorable responses have been received. The house is an extensive one and nearly all the liabilities are East. The firm claim that the liabilities will not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the assets are three hundred and twelve thousand. The impression prevails that they will work through safely.

A movement made in the Board of Aldermen yesterday looking to such change in the city government as to place the Police, Fire and Street Commissioner Departments in the hands of a Board of Commissioners, has attracted considerable attention to-day.

SYRACUSE.

Murder and Suicide Near Syracuse New York.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SYRACUSE, December 24.—A double horror occurred on Friday evening at Callamer. Lorenzo D. Garrett, aged thirty-two, murdered his father-in-law, James C. Tallman, aged sixty-seven. Garrett attacked Tallman in the latter's barn yard and broke his skull with an axe, killing him instantly. Garrett then went into his own barn, sixty rods distant, and hanged himself. The two men had been quarreling about property for some years past.

PHILADLPHIA.

Fatal Marine Disaster Near Philadelphia—Five Men Lost.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—The steamer Aries came ashore at Henford Bar, on the morning of the 23d. A boat was at once launched to take soundings but before getting a great distance from the steamer upset and the mate and four seamen were lost. Three of the party being drowned. The two others succeeded in getting on the bottom of the boat, where, after a few hours suffering they froze to death. Two of the bodies floated ashore at Cape May to-day.

THE WAR.

BORDEAUX, December 21.—It is officially announced that M. Gambetta goes to review the army at Lacens, and has already left Bourges for that purpose.

Prefect Rhone announces that M. Foue, Chief of the Battalion of National Guards at Lyons,

WAS SHOT YESTERDAY

By a band of wretches after a mere semblance of a trial, and adds that assassins were hired to create trouble by the enemies of France.

M. Gambetta, in a dispatch to the authorities here says, the citizens of Lyons are

SHOCKED AT CRIMES

Which shall be surely punished.

ARMS FOR THE FRENCH.

Several vessels have arrived at French ports with arms.

It is reported that the Prussians expected to receive provisions from England, at Dieppi, but that the close watch kept by the French cruisers prevented the success of the plan.

Large numbers of troops well armed and equipped, continue to arrive from the Departments of cavalry and also of artillery, raised and equipped by the city of Bordeaux, are ready to march to the front.

A majority of the citizens of Bordeaux having requested the suppression of the revolutionary journals the government has replied that it prefers to treat them with silent contempt.

Advices from Orleans show that the Prussians grossly insulted Bishop Dupanloup, and also treated the inhabitants generally unkindly. It is also stated that they treated the inhabitants inhumanly, during their short occupation of Blois.

LONDON, December 22.—A large number of Prussian officers are returning home on furlough.

Dispatches from Vienna state that the Turkish fleet is under immediate orders for service, and extensive warlike preparations have been made at Kertch.

The Austrian official organ says the Emperor declares Russia's repudiation of the treaty obligations unlawful, requires guarrantees against future modifications.

PRUSSIAN FINANCES SOUND.

BERLIN, December 23.—Herr Camphausen has made the important announcement in the Prussian Chambers that no deficit is probable in the finances of the monarchy for the year 1870 and 1871.

BALTLE EXPECTED AT AMIENS.

LONDON, December 23.—The Prussians have left Deippe, but are encamped near by a heavy force. Two French iron clads are stationed off the port. Late dispatches from Amiens report General Manteufel near that city, and that a battle is probable.

HAVRE WELL FORTIFIED.

BORDEAUX, December 24.—Havre is now so strongly fortified that no fears are entertained of an attack. All the works about the city are fully manned and supplied, and there are several war vessels riding anchor before the city.

CHERBOURG IS ALSO REGARDED IMPREGNABLE

against any force the Germans can bring against it. The fortifications on the land side have been completed and armed, and, as at Havre, frigates are stationed in the roads.

LONDON, December 23.—The brigantine Fearless, Captain Davidson, from Wilmington, North Carolina, via New York, for London, came in collision with the Corona, forty miles off Beachy head. The Fearless was so badly damaged that it was abandoned by the crew in a sinking condition.

Reports are the French government has requested the English government to obtain egress from Paris for its Plenipotentiary to the approaching Conference.

A correspondent from Berlin to the London *Telegraph* says, that in the event of an appeal by Prussia to the European Court for arbitration in the Luxembourg affair the government of Great Britain will be invited to undertake it.

TURIN, December 23.—The Mont Cenis Tunnel will probably be completed to-morrow.

LONDON, December 23.—A dispatch from Brussels says: General Faidherbe is being surrounded by Germans, and that the Prussians have occupied Soissous Sissone.

It is said that the commander of Lyons has sent an address to the French government insisting upon fewer decrees and proclamations and more boldness and energy.

The French squadron has left Brest for Havre and additional ships of war are being got in readiness for the same destination.

M. Chadomdy has sent diplomatic dispatches to the Cabinet at the Bogne, which says that he learns with horror and indignation that four escaped French prisoners surrendered by the Dutch to the Germans were shot.

World Special.

LONDON, December 22.—A dispatch from Versailles says. To-day 50,000 French advanced on the road to Le Bourget and attacked the guard's headquarters at Gonesse. There was fighting at Arnonville, Gorges, Bounell and Serogorges. The twelfth Saxon corps reinforced the guards at four o'clock and the French retired.

LONDON, December 24.—It is said M. Gambetta has announced to Rome his desire that France terminate the concordia in order to effect an entire separation of the church and State in France.

The morning *Post* in its issue of yesterdao predicts for the Prussians great hardships and losses during the coming winter, because the Parisians have demonstrated their ability to resist indefinitely.

Prince Napoleon recently paid a visit to General Changarnier. His propositions relative to the French crown were instantly rejected.

ANTWERP, December 24.—Twenty-two French prisoners who were confined in this city escaped yesterday.

BERLIN, December 22.—Queen Augusta has just made public the following dispatch from King William, dated at Versailles. The French made a sortie in the direction of Staines and Bourget, prompted by the mistaken idea that the French army of relief was approaching. Many French prisoners were taken in the assault on the Saxen position. The sortie was easily repulsed. The cold was intense.

BERLIN, December 23.—It is understood that the King of Prussia has granted Fulda, in Hesse Cassel, to the Pope as a residence.

Herald Special.

BERLIN, December 21.—In hastening the confirmation of a superficial union of Germany, Bismarck has placed his strongest trump. There has been a hazardous delay in closing the war. The proclamated united empire in Germany, at Versailles, amidst the din of uninterrupted hostilities, has a twofold effect, and shows the French the utter uselessness of further opposition against opponents who display harmony and strength in the heart of the conflict. The uncertainty of the fall of Paris is the topic of conversation. The demands for the speedy bombardment are clamerous, and the official organ assures the public that the military chiefs are fully awake to their duty, and that they will leave nothing undone to speedily reduce the capital. The belief prevails that the bombardment has been postponed by the influence of the Queen of England. In reply to this belief official organizations say that it is rather owing to the difficulty in reaching the city, the Prussian batteries being incomplete and lacking munitions. In the capital the Germans will take a firm tooting and occupy it until the French elect a responsible government. In regard to the manner of accomplishing this, whether by upsetting the present government and recalling Napoleon, or the Orleans family, or by the convocation of Consul Generals. The widest opinions are formed, although the best informed express their convictions that the only way to get out of the labyrinth, is to recognize the constitutional government under Napoleon.

Wonderful efforts are still being made for the prosecution of the war, and the oldest classes of landwehr are being drafted, equipped and sent to the front. Calls are made upon officers formerly in the service to return to acting duty, and officials of various departments are sent with muskets on their shoulders to fill civil posts in conquered territory. Play bills announce actors, singers, and scene shifters gone to the war.

The Pottsdam and Anhalt Railroad are daily forwarding hundreds of wagon loads of the largest projectiles. The great gun foundry Spandon is incessantly at work manufacturing ordinance of the largest calibre.

It is believed in military circles that bombardment will take place before Christmas. While such speculations are idle, all agree in the belief that the fall of Paris is tantamount to the conclusion of peace. A single factory sends to the army 80,000 cans of preserved meats daily. Up to this date 65,000,000 of letters, 45,000,000 thaslers, 1,000,000 parcels and 350,000 official packages have been sent to the front through postoffices. The field posts in France cover 5,700 English miles and employ 200 officers and 5,000 clerks. The firmest determination exists among the troops, despite their hardships, that they will not cease the unsuccessful ending, which there now seems to be little prospect for the next three or four months.

RICHMOND, VA.

A Fearful Conflagration—Loss of Life—Partial List of the Victims—Thrilling and Exciting Incidents, &c., &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

RICHMOND, Va., December 25.—Last night was the coldest for thirteen years The ground is covered with snow and the thermometer indicates five degrees.

At a quarter past two o'clock, this morning, as the porter had commenced waking the passengers for the Southern trains, at the Spotswood hotel, it was discovered to be on fire on the lower floor. An effort was immediately made to waken the guests, when the panic became indescribable. Men were rushing about trying to save their baggage, and women, nearly naked and bare-footed, were fleeing into the snow-covered streets. The steam engines were promptly at hand, but the water being frozen it was sometime before water could be thrown on the building. In twenty minutes the flames spread to such an extent that escape by the stair case was cut off. The guests then commenced leaping from the windows. P. P. Clark, of Philadelphia, stewart of the hotel, leapen from the third stor, receiving fatal injuries. The most fearful scene of the disaster was the appearance of Mrs. Emily Cornelius, of Baltimore, the house-keeper, at a window in the fifth story, with one or two other ladies, screaming for help. The fire companies ladders were put up but failed two stories to reach the window. While the firemen were endeavoring to lengthen the ladders, the dying women disappeared in the thick smoke and were lost. The room brightening up a moment after with the flames. Up to noon to-day the only persons burned whose names are known are: Erasmus Ross, clerk of Libbey Prison during the war; Mrs. Emily Cornelius, housekeeper; Samuel Robinson, clerk with Ecker & Bro.; and Samuel Hines clerk with Milhisen & Co. The register of the hotel was consumed and it is impossible to give the names of strangers who may be lost. Several are believed to have perished, as there are about a dozen unclaimed trunks of persons from New York and other northern cities. The weather is so cold that the telegraph wires in front of the burning building were covered with ice, and the fire steamers encased with ice an inch thick. Among the remarkable escapes was that of C. S. Heftu, attached to the office of the State printer, who was in the fourth story, and escaped by dropping from window cornice to window cornice, till he reached the ground. He was badly burned, however. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* had a narrow escape. The guests lost all their clothing, and the ladies had to walk barefoot over the snow. The total loss is $300,000. The insurance is mostly by Northern companies.

The business houses destroyed were Branch & Currant's crockey store, Adams' Express Company's office, and other small stores.

The following are additional names of persons who are known to be burned to death in the Spottswood Hotel: A. Wylie, agent of the Panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress; W. H. Pace, Danville, Va., United States mail agent and J. B. Farres, Messenger of the Southern Express Co. The Spottswood Hotel was valued at $140,000 and insured in Northern companies. Messrs. Subtell, Luck & Co., proprietors of the Spotswood Hotel, had their furniture insured for $20,000, and their wines and carpets for $7,000, in North British companies. All the goods ready for delivery in the cellars of the Southern Express Company were destroyed. The company's money safes are buried in the ruins.

An incident of the fire was the appearance of a man at one of the upper windows, who sat tearing paper into small pieces and throwing them out of the window until he fell back. Among those who had very narrow escapes were: M. Meillefert, New York, engineer of James river obstructions; S. A. Pearce, of Columbia, S. C., Private Secretary to Senator Sprague, and Mrs. Emagil, proprietor of the theatre. The Delave troupe lose their baggage. The hotel register was found to-night, and there are only six strangers not found. Probably the citizens have taken some to their houses. The name of the housekedper burned was Mrs. Emily Kenneally. The names of the strangers missing are, J. H. Mellox, of Lynchburg; W. Blomesten of Washington, and several others.

THE KNICHTS TEMPLAR.

Lecture by James H. Hopkins, Esq., at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

Special to the Post.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

One of the largest audiences ever assembled in the Academy of Music met there this evening on the occasion of an address on Christian Knighthood by Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq., of Pittsburgh. The lecture was under the auspices of the Knights Templar of Philadelphia, and netted quite a handsome sum, which is to be devoted towards the fund for building a Masonic Home in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hopkins began his lecture by referring to the vision of Constantine, handed down by the classic writers, in which we are told that he beheld in the heavens the shining cross, bearing the inscription.

"IN HOE SIGNO VINCES,"

The motto that was for so many years inscribed on the shields and banners of the Roman conquerors, until it fell into obscurity amid the prevailing gloom of the "Dark Ages."

ANCIENT CHIVALRY.

The speaker then traced the origin, rise and progress of ancient chivalry, originally in Scandinavia and Germany, and subsequently among the other nations of the earth, and showed its influence upon the civilization of the times, by cultivating and nourishing the graces of courtesy and magnanimity, and exalting and recognizing the sphere of woman.

He then demonstrated that chivalry reached its highest type in the Order of Christian Knighthood, and drew the parallel between the services of probation and admission to purity and knightly orders, painting out the varied and often eccentric influence of religious enthusiasm upon romantic temperaments, and the outrages that have been heaped upon pilgrims to Jerusalem, and the insults of the infidel possessors of the Savior's tomb, which finally aroused Europe to a pitch that finally culminated in the crusades, which have furnished so much material for song and story.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND OF MALTA.

He then dwelt upon the origin of the Knights of the Temple, and of the Hospital—the latter order being at present known as the Knights of Malta—their growth, prowess, achievments, power, wealth, influence, etc., interspersed with interesting and graphic descriptions of the hallowed burial places and the ancient tombs of Malta. He referred to the celebrated battle fields of the world, and eulogized their courage and bravery, while he portrayed their daring, their sufferings and their sacrifices for their faith, and sketched rapidly their moral heroism, which was grander and more majestic than their physical courage, and which sustained them firmly in their adherence to the symbol of the faith that they had embraced through persecution, imprisonment, torture, and oftimes death.

HISTORIC PARALLELS.

He then drew a parallel between the conspicuous acts of bravery recorded in military repositories and the Book of Martyrs, deducing the conclusion that the Knights outshone them all.

THE CHRISTIAN KNIGHTS OF TO-DAY.

He then elucidated what the Christian Knights of to-day profess, and the grand results that they accomplish; winning, as they do, far nobler honors than crowned heads or sceptered hands can offer, or can be plucked amid the sulphurous thunders of the battle plain. They minister to the sick and the afflicted; defend virtue and honor and the principles of christian faith; dry the tears of the widow and orphan, thereby gaining their rich and priceless reward.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion Mr. Hopkins referred to the Holy Gruil and the adventures of Sir Galahad and the Knights of the Round Table in their search for that sacred relic; and the moral drawn by James Russel Lowell in the vision of Sir Launfal, wherein Christian Knighthood reflects its glorious lesson of life's duties and rewards.

The eloquent gentleman was listened to throughout with marked attention, and interrupted frequently with applause.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

One Man Killed—Two Trains Wrecked.

A curious and serious accident occurred on the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Friday night, owing to the cold weather, it is thought. As one of the express freight trains going East passed Paoli Station a link snapped, leaving six cars and the caboose car, in which were the conductor, Mr. Samuel Wilson, and several of the brakemen. The engineer did not discover that he had parted with some of his train, and dashed on until he arrived at Villanova, where the telegraph operator came out and flagged him. He had gone twelve miles, and had not discovered the loss of his red lights, which he should have noticed while passing the second curve, as a red lantern is put on each side of the last car of every freight train.

The conductor alighted from his caboose to find himself bereft of motive power for his six cars. He sent a flagman back to warn all trains which were coming after him, and a brakeman front to look after the runaways. The Harrisburg accommodation came along and Conductor Wilson informed him of the situation. The engineer pulled the seven cars out of his way and pushed on. In the meantime the engineer who had lost part of his train was backing to find his cars. The Harrisburg accommodation men went cautiously on for several miles, and not finding the first section of the parted train, thought they had run on to a siding and were there waiting, never dreaming that they could go twelve miles before stopping to look for the latter section. So on they dashed, full flight, and at a short curve, met the freight backing. A frightful crash ensued. The engine went through about ten freight cars before it stopped, and when it did stop, it was covered with the wreck. In a few moments the whole mass of ruins took fire and burned up every consumable thing about the wreck. The cars were loaded with dressed poultry and eggs for the Philadelphia market. This large shipment being from the Cumberland valley and intended to supply the holiday demand in that city.

One of the brakemen, named Jeffries, had his legs cut off, and several others were wounded. The Superintendent immediately discharged the conductors and engineers of the Harrisburg Accommodation and the parted freight train.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm, salt rhum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remidies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

The Hempfield Railroad Case—Judge McCandless sets the Writ for the Sale of the Road and Franchises Aside.

In the United States Court, yesterday morning, His Honor Judge McCandless, delivered the following opinion on the motion to set aside the execution upon which the United States Marshal was about to sell the Hempfield railroad together with all the franchise of the corporation:

Edward Fox, executor of Richard Fox, a citizen of New York, vs. The Hempfield Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania.

On the 23d of November, 1860, the plaintiff obtained in this Court two several udgments against the Hempfield Railroad Company amonnting now, in the aggregate, to a sum exceeding seventy thousand dollars.

These judgments were subsequently revived, and a *fi. fa.* issued, by virtue of which the Marshal, on the 12th day of October last, made a levy upon the road, its rolling stock and franchises, and all its property, real and personal.

The road was chartered by Pennsylvania to run from Greensburg, in Westmoreland county, to a point on the Western bonndary of the State, and Virginia granted a similar charter, so as to make a continuous road from Greensburg to Wheeling. The road has only been completed and operated from Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, to Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania.

A motion is now made to set aside the execution and the levy for several reasons assigned, to two of whtch it is alone necessary to refer.

It is contended, and the point is well taken, that this levy under the Act of 1870, has been prematurely and illegally made. This supplementary Act which I hesitated to adopt, as part of the process of this court, because of the sharpness of its practice, is amendatory of the seventy-second section of the Act of 1835. It provides that *in addition* to the provisions of the seventy-second section, and in *lieu* of the proceeding by *sequestration*, the plaintiff may have execution by *fi. fa.*, commanding the officer to levy the sum due of any personal, real, or mixed property, franchises, and rigats of the corporation, and proceed to sell the same. It does not repeal any of the preliminaries, before levy and sale, required by the seventy-second section in proceeding against a corporation, but is in "addition" thereto. What is necessary to be done before you arrive at the point of sequestration, for which this process is designed to be a substitute? The seventy-second section provides that executions against corporations shall be executed in the manner following: The officer shall go to the principal office of the corporation during the usual office hours, and demand of the President, or other officer having charge of such officer, the amount of such execution, with legal costs. If no person can be found, on whom demand can be made or if the amount be not forthwith paid after demand made, the officer shall seize the personal property of the corporation sufficient to satisfy the debt. If no sufficient personal property be found, the officer shall levy upon the real estate of the corporation and proceed as in other cases for the sale of land. When the execution issued is returned unsatisfied, in whole, or in part, then begins the proceedings be sequestration, which the supplementary act of 1870, was designed to supplant. This course of proceeding divests the statute of many sharp features which renders it obnoxious to criticism, and affords the corporation ample notice of its peril, before its property and valuable franchises can be seized and sold. For it will be remembered that this levy and sale is in addition to the provisions of the seventy-second section, and was intended to relieve the creditor and the Courts of the cumbrous machinery of sequestration, which was found inadequate to meet the exigency of the case.

As none of these essential preliminaries have been complied with, this levy must be set aside.

2. Here we arrive at a consideration of graver consequence, which goes to the merits of the question submitted. Shall we, by the process of the Courts of the United States, interfere with a court of competent jurisdiction, which has already assumed the control and custody of the whole property of the corporation? Conflicts of jurisdiction are to be avoided as well from necessity as from comity.

On the 27th of June, 1855, the Hempfield Railroad Company executed a mortgage to certain trustees, which, with its supplements, was given to secure the payment of the bonds of the company to the amount of one million of dollars. Interest in a sum exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, having accrued upon these bonds, the bondholders filed their bill in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, praying for a foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises, and a distribution of the procee ls among the creditors of the corporation. After some delay and much litigation, in which the validity of the mortgage was called in question, that high court, on the 10th day of April, 1869, *inter alia*, decreed a sale of all the property and franchises upon the company upon the 1st of March next, upon failure to pay, on the 40th of the present month, the coupons ascertained to be due.

It was urged with much force at the argument that the plaintiff decedent in this case being a contractor who had expended his time and labor in the construction of the road, by virtue of the act of 1843, and the mortgage must be postponed, and as to him was utterly null and void.

Whatever may be the merits of his claim, as to priority under the statute, the validity of this mortgage cannot be controverted in a collateral proceeding here or elsewhere. The judgment of the Supreme Court as to its binding force, whether this question as to the act of 1843 was raised or not, is conclusive upon this and all other Courts. The plaintiff is at liberty to contest his priority, yet in that form upon the question of distribution. The fact that his claim has passed into judgment in a Court of the United States, does not deprive him of the rights of a creditor in the tribunals of the State.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania having, by its decree and authorized officers, taken judicial control of the property and franchises of this corporation, and ordered their sale, they cannot be taken in execution by process from any other jurisdiction. Mr. Justice McLean, in 10th Peters. 401, says the first levy, whether it was made under the Federal or State authority, withdraws the property from the reach of the process of the other. A most injurious conflict of jurisdiction, would be likely, often, to arise between the Federal and State Courts, if the final process of the one could be levied on property which had been taken by the process of the other. Property once levied on remains n the custody of the law, and is not liable o be taken by another execution n the hands of a different officer, and es- cially by an officer acting under a different jurisdiction. Similar doctrine is held in 8th Howard. 107; 14th Howard, 52 and 374, and in 20th Howard, 503. Judge Agnew also, in a recent case cited at the bar, from the "Legal Journal" of the 9th of November, '70, adheres to the same rule. And as it will be borne in mind that a part of the property levied on in the present case is in the State of Virginia and beyond our territorial jurisdiction, we may adopt his language, that "if the property may be taken piecemeal, the remedy of the creditors, under the mortgage, would become worthless, or at least greatly imperiled."

The *fi fa* having regularly issued to collect the fruits of the judgment, although wanting in the preliminaries to the levy for its proper execution, it may be said there is no good reason why the court should recall it. But, as pending the decree of the Supreme Court, the plaintiff can take nothing, exespt litigation, by his writ, it is set aside.

Rule absolute, and the levy and execution set aside.

This case was argued by Mr. Burgwin and Mr. Shiras for, and by Mr. Kirker and Mr. Schoyer against the motion.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending December 25, 1870:

Accident, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Consumption, 5; Croup, 3; Cyanosis, 1; Diabetes Mellitus, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; Disease of the Heart, 1; Diptheria, 1; Dropsy, general, 1; Scarlet Fever 2; Catarrh, 1; Hæmorrhage, 1; Inflamation of the Brain, 1; Inflamation of the Brain and Mening's, 1, Inflamation of the Larynx, 1; Inflamation of the Lungs, 1; Inflamation of the Lungs, typhoid, 1; Inflamation of the Lungs and Pleura, 1; Inflamation of the stomach, 2; Inflamation of the Womb, 1; Mania Puerper'l, 1; Old Age, 1; Paralysis, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Rickets, 1; Unknown, 1; Ulcerated Throat, 1; Still Births, 2.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	12	From 30 to 40	2
From 1 to 2		" 40 to 50	2
" 2 to 5	6	" 50 to 60	4
" 5 to 10	3	" 60 to 70	3
" 10 to 15		" 70 to 80	
" 15 to 20		" 80 to 90	2
" 20 to 30	4	" 90 to 100	

Males, 14; Females, 22; White, 35; Colored, 2; Total, 37.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

Death of Mrs. Diviney.

We learn that Mrs. Diviney, of Blairsville, Pa., whilst attempting to take a sewing machine down stairs, last week, slipped, fell and was killed. Mrs. Diviney was the wife of John Diviney who was postmaster of that town, under Andrew Jackson, and was for forty years a leading Democrat of the county. He was also one of the trustees and builders of the Methodist church there. He was a conscientious Democrat; to be a Democrat in a county that gives year after year two thousand majority against the party required consciousness. He was an honorable, upright merchant, and made a fortune in spite of his many opponets, and done more, probably, than any other man in that neighborhood, to keep the party together. This estimable lady was the mother-in-law of R. D. Walkinshaw, for many years a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad. We sincerely regret the painful accident which has taken away her life.

EXPLOSION IN A KITCHEN.

Another Boiler Pipe Bursts—Nobody Hurt.

The pipes leading from the boiler in the kitchen of the house No. 309 Sandusky street, Allegheny, exploded on Monday, creating considerable confusion, but fortunately no one was injured. The house is occupied by Mr. James Boyd, builder, and shortly after the fire had been started in the range, the explosion occurred. In a short time the kitchen was filled with steam. As soon as possible an examination of the heating apparatus was made, when it was found that no damage was done farther than the bursting of one of the pipes. The accident occurred in much the same way as did that at Judge Kirkpatrick's house the other day. In this frosty weather house-keepers cannot be too careful about starting fires under water boilers, as serious accidents may be the result if the matter is not carefully attended to. See that the water runs from the boiler before you light the fire.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Broken Rail—Four Passengers Injured.

An accident occurred yesterday morning about a quarter past seven near Smith's Mills Station on the Connelsville Railroad, resulting in the injury of four passengers. The Express train west reached the point named at fifteen minutes past seven, when the engine encountered a broken rail. The engine, baggage car and two passenger coaches passed over in safety. The rear coach, however, jumped the track and ran over an embankment, turning over on its side in its descent. Four passengers in the car were injured, but none of them seriously. Mr. Charles Huffey sustained a slight cut on the head, his wife had her ear cut and also a severe cut on the leg. Miss Kate Dudlin had her wrist sprained, and also sustained a severe bruise on the shoulder, but no bones were broken. These parties returned home on the Eastward bound train. The other passenger injured was Mrs. Barnett, a resident of Johnstown. She received two severe cuts on the head. She was brought to Hazelwood, where she has friends. The injured parties received medical attendance in twenty-five minutes after the accident occurred, end are now under the care of Dr. J. A. Phillips, surgeon of the company, and are doing well.

Temperance Men Admit its Utility.

No attempt has ever been made or ever will be made, to disguise the character of Plantation Bitters. It contains alcohol; and no Bitter that does not contain alcohol is worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor render them active in the system. This is a chemical fact which no one competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water tonics turn sour on the stomach, if they are not sour to begin with, (which is frequently the case,) and produce and promote indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it therefore be distinctly understood that Plantation Bitters is an alcohol restorative. But mark this: it is strictly a medicine; not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with the temperance law, as well as that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Sudden Death of Adam Boll—An Inquest Held on the Remains—The Finding of the Jury—A Sad End.

In THE POST, of yesterday, we noticed the sudden death of a Policeman, named Adam Boll. The rumor having spread abroad that the deceased had been foully dealt with, the Coronsr was called upon to hold an inquest on his remains, which he did, yesterday morning. A jury having been empanneled, the following testimony was taken:

C. C. Railing, sworn—Am a member of the police force; went into store of deceased, on Wylie street, last evening, and found him drunk there, almost unconscious, with Lieutenant Thompson trying to bring him to; he had been breathing heavily before; Lieutenant Thompson was behind the counter trying to fetch him to; I then proposed to Lieutenant Thompson to take him home; I had never seen a man so drunk as I supposed that Adam was. Parties who were in the store at the same time also supposed him drunk. I was acquainted with the deceased for over two months; had never seen him under the influence of liquor, until about the first of November; he had been drinking more or less since that time; he had, in fact, done no good since that day. He was down town twice yesterday, and came home very drunk on both occasions—was fetched home the second time by some parties unknown to me; when I came back, after supper, I found him lying behind the counter and assisted Lieutenant Thompson to bring him home; he did not speak from the time Thompson took hold of him; Dr. McNary came to attend deceased and ordered some remedies, but when he saw Adam he pronounced him dead.

Annie Sophia Boll, the wife of deceased, sworn—Deceased came home between five and six o'clock last evening, very drunk; he had not been sober since Thursday; deceased was not vomiting when he came home last evening; the last word I said to him was, "Adam, do not go out this evening;" he said, "No, I wont, what would I go out for?" he did go out afterwards: I am his second wife; he had three children by his first wife, and was thirty-seven years of age; when I went up to the store last evening a boy was lifting him on a chair; he looked at me and laughed; I said "ain't you nice; ain't you ashamed of yourself?" The man who brought him to the store said he had found him lying on the street opposite; I never had any idea that anything was going to occur to him; he behaved very well the day before yesterday; he was reading a piece of a book and suddenly began crying; I then read a piece to him, after which he spoke to me and said how he had been very bad to me; I said, "no, you have not;" he replied, "yes, I've destroyed you. I will only ask you to pray for me;" after that he was joking in the afternoon.

Mr. Railing—He was in a very good humor yesterday, but was yet under the influence of liquor. Lieutenant Thompson made out a bogus divorce to frighten him, telling him that Annie (the witness) would go away if he did not stop drinking; he and his wife both signed their names to the divorce.

Witness resuming—Well, perhaps I would have left him to-day if he had not stopped, but there is no need for a divorce now; I married him because I loved him. I was a poor girl and he a poor man at the time—he had nothing but three children; when he first began drinking he said he took the whisky for medicine; when I first saw him drink, I said to him, "is that the way you are going to treat me now that I am married to you?," I tried by every means in my power to prevent him from drinking, but it was no use; I was going to put a mustard plaster to his feet yesterday, so that he could not stand on them; he used to drink hard when he was married to his first wife; have been married to him just ten months.

Joseph Lofiuk and Lieutenant Thompson corroborated the testimony of Mr. Railing, and Dr. McNary who had examined the body, stated that no marks of violence had been found upon the body of the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict "that Adam Boll came to his death through congestion of the lungs, occasioned by excessive drinking."

Death of William Maloney.

Mr. William Maloney of the firm of Mullen & Maloney, well-known iron men of this city, is dead. He has suffered for years with a bronchial affection which has at last taken him off. He had been in business in this city with his late partner for upwards of twenty years during which time they have been among the very first firms in the city for prompt and honorable dealings. Mr. Maloney was mild and courteous in all his intercourse with others and has left many friends who will sincerely regret his early taking off. The firm had acquired a large fortune by their business, which was principally invested in improved real estate. Mr. Maloney was one of the original stockholders in the First National Bank, then the Pittsburgh Trust Company, and was a liberal friend of nearly all the public beneficial institutions. He will be buried from the Cathedral to-morrow (Friday) morning at nine o'clock.

THE Allentown *Democrat* says that on Wednesday last our city was thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that the large fur and hat store of Messrs. Anewalt & Bro., corner of Eighth and Hamilton streets, had been robbed during the night of nearly its entire stock of furs. On enquiry into the matter we found the report too true. Entrance had been effected by forcing open one of the basement doors on Eighth street with a "jimmy," as also several inner doors leading to the store room. The proprietors had just laid in a large stock of costly furs for the holiday trade, and these were about all taken, as well as some previously on hand. The loss probably reaches fully $2500.

BARN BURNED. In August last the barn of William Lawshe, who lives in Huntington county, about two and a half miles below Lambertville, was destroyed by fire. He built a new one, which was filled with hay that he had bought, and wheat that he had hauled from the hay house, and contained five horses, seventeen cows, horse power, farm wagon, threshing machine &c. On Saturday night about nine o'clock a fire broke out in the new barn, which with its entire contents, was destroyed. An effort was made to save some of the stock, but it was impossible to do it. It is supposed to have been set on fire. Barn and contents were insured for enough, probably, to cover the loss. All the stacks and ricks about the barn were burnt. The only thing saved is a cow which was not in the barn, and she was a good deal burnt.

MR. JAMES PRICE a coal digger in the employ of Messrs. Samuel Clark & Son (at Clipper coal works,) met with a serious accident by the falling of slate, breaking one leg in two places, above and below the knee, and otherwise injuring him, so that fears are entertained that he will not get well.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 62 Wood street:

GOLD	110¾
United States 6s, 1881	118½
" " 5-20s, 1862	107⅞
" " 5-20s, 1864	107
" " 5-20s, 1865	107¼
" " 10-40s	106½
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1868	106⅝
" " 5-20s, " " " 1867	110
" " 5-20s, " " " 1868	110
Due Coupons	117⅝
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	82½
Cy. Pacifics	92
	110

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, December 28, 1870.

REMARKS—We are in the midst of holiday week, and with it few if any changes will occur in the general markets. The weather is cold, navigation is closed, and our people generally bent on having a good time. Settlement day is at hand and so is the new tariff, and why change the current rates of the market until after the advent of these two important epochs? In the article of flour we have no changes to note—Stock, ample and trade fair. Dressed Hogs are not so plenty and prices have gone up a shade, and a prime porker now commands 9c. Groceries are steady and unchanged, with a fair trade reported. New Cured Bacon is more plentiful, and after the holiday's will assume its accustomed place as the leading article of provision. Grain is in abundant supply at unchanged rates. The local market was no better supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past twenty-four hours; they may be found useful for reference: Dressed Hogs, 187 head; Bulk Meat, 1125 pieces; Bacon, 28 tierces; Butter, 44 firkins; Oats, 831 sacks; Rye, 127 sacks; Barley, 127 sacks; Wheat, 344 sacks; Corn, 304 sacks; Cheese, 52 boxes; Flour, 1253 barrels.

The following are the wholesale prices hitherto noted:

APPLES—The receipts have largely fallen off, and prices have stiffened; we can report sales of fair to medium at $2 75@3; choice lots $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—The market was steady, with a fair demand. The leading houses have a fair supply on hand; we can report sales as follows: Shoulders, plain, 12½c; sugar cured, 13c; clear sides, 14c; sugar cured hams, plain, 18c; lard in tierces, 12½c; in kegs, 14c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—In good demand; several round lots were disposed of; sales of bright peaches, halves, at 11½@12c; quarters, 8½@9c. Apples plenty and dull, with sales at 6@7c per pound.

ASHES—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change as relates to prices or demands; sales of Soda ash refined, 55 per cent. 3¼@4c; common, 48 per cent. 3½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearl, 9@9½c.

BUTTER—The market was firm; this, however, is generally the situation during the holidays; we note sales of fresh roll at 28@30c; some dealers asking 31@32c; sales of fair to medium, 20@25c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand has improved; prices, however, are no higher, varying from $1 25@3 50 per cwt.

BEANS—Steady but not active, with sales in a regular way at $2@2 25 per bushel as per quality.

BEESWAX—In fair demand at 26@28c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we can report sales at 8½c@9c per lb.

CARBON OIL—We have no change to note; sales of standard brands to the trade, 20c; small lots, 21½@22c per gallon.

COAL—We note regular sales of eastern anthracite by the car load, $6@6 50 per ton delivered.

CHEESE—The receipts are large, with a fair jobbing demand; sales of Western Reserve at 13@14c; Goshen 15@16c; New York Goshen 16@17c; Ohio Factory 15@c; Sweitzer 18@19c.

CIDER—Market well supplied, with regular sales to the trade at $6@8 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the extreme rates were $16@18 per bbl, the latter for Sackett's Bell berrids.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts were liberal, and sales of a similar description; sales were made at 7@7½c per lb.

EGGS—Firm, and will continue so during the holidays. Fresh eggs command 30@32c; pickled sold at 25@27c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was steady, without being very active; still, taken as a whole, a fair business was transacted. The leading houses have a good supply on hand, whilst the mills are abundantly able to fill any deficiency that might exist. The current rates for standard brands were: White wheat $6 75@7 00; red winter $6 00@6 50; spring wheat $4 75@5 00 in bbls; sales are made in sacks at 25c less.

GRAIN—The receipts are falling off; the market appeared stronger, although prices have undergone no quotable change. Wheat—the leading houses and the mills have a fair stock on hand; the rates were, prime white, $1 30@1 35@1 35; red winter, $1 15@1 20; amber, $1 20@1 25. Oats are firmer with an upward tendency; sales from first hands at 45@46c; store, 48@50c. Corn somewhat unsettled; sales of mixed lots from car at 63@65c; shelled, 67@70c. Rye firm but no higher; holders have evidently made up their minds to make no further concessions; asking rates, 90@95c. Barley dull, and buyers very shy; spring, 75@80c; fall, 85@90c per bushel.

POULTRY—In mod-rate supply; we can report sales of dressed chickens at 13@13½c; ducks, 14@14½c; turkeys, 14½@15c per lb.

POTATOES—Market very firm with an upward tendency; sales were made of late Peach Blows at $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

HAY—Market firm; the closing of navigation has strengthened the confidence of holders; sales from wagon at $11 00@16 00@18 00 per ton.

HOMINY—In fair demand; pearl, $5 00@5 25; common, $5 00@5 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, December 29, 1870.

REMARKS—The market was dreadfully dull, the demand was limited and sales were of a similar description. Activity is not looked for until after the first of the new year. The future of oil is not very flattering.

CRUDE.

The asking rates are as follows: December 9¼c; January February and March 9½c; first 6 months 1871, 9¾c bid. The sales were:

SALES.

2,000 bbls December 9¾
1,000 bbls December 9¾

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was light and so was the transactions. The nominal rates were: December 22½c; January 22¾c@22¾c; February 22¾c@22¾; March to June 14½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls 22½c
1,000 bbls 22¾

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE—The *Herald* says: There was no quotable change in Petroleum market yesterday and to-day from the prices of Saturday upon Lower Creek $3.30@3.35 were bid, with sellers at $3.40@3.45 on the Upper Creek $3.20 was ruling bid with sellers asking $3.25; following:

RATES.

2,000 bbls Upper Creek	$3.25
1,000 bbls upper creek	3.22½
2,000 bbls lower creek	3.45
2,500 bbls lower creek	3.40
500 bbls lower creek	3.35
500 bbls lower creek	3.30

NEW YORK—Crude bulk from light supply 13c; Refined in small demand and unchanged; sales 2,500 straw white 22½c; case oil held steady at 27½@28c. Philadelphia delivery bull, trade nominal; Refined straw white 22¼c; Gold opens at 10¾.

OIL CITY—Market quiet, $3.45@3.50 asked for regardless on lower creek; $3.65@3.70 at Oil City; 46 gravity 10c highar, nominal.

TITUSVILLE—Market prices unchanged; $3.20a $3.25 on Upper Creek.

PHILADELPHIA—Quiet, prime white straw 22c; light straw 22¼c; futures, January 22½c; February 22¾@22½c; March 23½c; Crude 11c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, December 28, 1870.

FREIGHT RATES.

Under the new freight tariff, which went into effect on the 11th inst., 55 cents per cwt. is charged from Chicago to Pittsburg, and 45@50 cents from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

REMARKS.

The weather, as "all the world and the rest of mankind" know, or should know, has been extremely cold for a few days past, and there were few people to be seen in the market save buyers and sellers, and even they were oftener found congregated around heated stoves and blazing fires, than in the pens among the shivering stock. In our Wednesday's report we mention the fact that there were ten thousand hogs left in the pens unsold, and nearly the same number of sheep. During the last three days of the week the run of all kinds of stock was heavy, and at the close of the market the pens were all full. Buyers believe themselves masters of the situation, and are determined to get even for the high rates they have heretofore paid. In addition to the large stock in the yards, the surrounding counties were sending in droves, and every train from the west is laden with stock. The end is not yet.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was only fair, and ther sled slow at the quotations given below, with a dull prospect for the coming week, which, however, s not an unusual thing during the holid-ys, when poultry, to a large extent, usurps the place of roasts, rounds and sirloins. Following were the rulings of the market at its close: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $7 00@7 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4@5; stock steers, 900 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00.

HOGS.

As stated, the run of hogs was large all the week, and several thousands remained unsold. The prices were from ½ to ¾c better, though we noted the absence of Harbaugh, Myers and other heavy home dealers. There were, however, some heavy sales made for shipment East. The prospect ahead is not good, on account of the large stock on hand, and the desire of farmers to sell in order to save the expense of feeding this cold weather. On Friday prices went up a shade, but the advance was lost on Saturday. We give the ruling prices at the close: Extra Philadelphia, $6 40; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 20; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, $5 00. Light stock hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable.

SHEEP.

In addition to the heavy stock over on Wednesday the pens was large during the last three days, and dull prospects hang over the coming week. The heavy shipments east, it is thought, will cause a decline in the market there, which will react here. The market for sheep has been, on average, $1 per head more than last week. Following were the ruling rates at the close of the market. Good to prime, 80 to 90 lbs, $4 00 to $5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50 to $5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00 to $3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50 to $2 00.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
TUESDAY, December 27, 1870.

REMARKS.

Monday was Christmas, and, as a consequence, there was a light, dull market, though the run of stock was up to the average. We make a brief report.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following table showing the number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received by rail during the week, was handed us by Mr. McKeown, clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

CATTLE.

Cars.		Cars.
Greenwald & Kahn	2	S. Loenstein 2
Greenwald & Keiffer	1	M. Varner 4
S. Keiffer	2	Varner & Co 1
S. Krouse	2	Snee & Chamberlin 3
Rothschild & Fiegler	4	M. Kauffman 1
Marks & Bro	3	R. J. Law 2
L. & J. Shamberg	2	Trauerman & L. 3
Andy & Bro	1	Prepaid 9
Total		46
Last week		39

HOGS.

Cars.		Cars.
P. M. Snyder, Ohio	1	Prepaid on C. R. 3
Total		4
Last week		6

SHEEP.

Cars.		Cars.
J. W. Unger	1	Prepaid 2
Total		3
Last week		4

ADVANCED FREIGHT TARIFF.

The advanced freight tariff to eastern cities went into effect on Monday, the 5th inst., and is as follows: To New York, per 100 lbs, 50c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 45c per 100 pounds, and by the car as follows:

SALES.

The following sales were reported by leading dealers, and with prices received, from which the reader can form a correct opinion as to the ruling of the market.

CATTLE.

T. & J. Shamberry sold 63 stockers at $5 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass offered and sold 20 head Ohio at $5 50@5 75.

Snee & Chamberlain sold 55 head stockers at $4 50@5 50.

Carr & McCallister sold 23 head Ohio common cows and steers at $5 00@6 00.

J. S. Needy sold 25 head common cattle at $5 00@6 50.

Marks & Bro. sold 60 choice cattle, averaging 1,400 lbs, among them one extra bullock, to W. Ballenstein, 1,008 lbs, at $6 50.

Greenwald & Kann sold 50 head Illinois mixed at $4 00@7 00.

S. Krouss made sale of 33 head Chicago cattle at $6 00@7 00.

Beyers & Keefer 23 head Chicago stock at $5 75@6 00.

S. Lowenstein sold 15 head common stock at $4 50@6 00.

M. Kauffman offered and sold 15 head Chicago mixed cattle at $5 80@6 60.

Sol. Shamberg & B. made sale of 19 head Washington county cattle at $6 00@6 25.

SHEEP.

The market was very dull, and the stock light and of poor quality. The ruling prices were from $2 25 to $5 00 per head. About 250 head were sold at these prices.

HOGS.

The supply was not so large as it was last week, and prices about the same. Emerick sold 250 head at $6 50@7 00, and Rothchild 125 at the same figures.

MILCH COWS.

No sales reported—worth $35 to $70—the latter an extreme.

HORSES AND MULES.

Few offered, and none sold—all sent East.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Flour, the demand was firm at $6 00@6 20 for shipping. Wheat firm; red amber, $1 40@1 49; new spring, $1 42@1 45; holders asking higher prices. Rye dull nominal. Oats unchanged. Corn steady; No 1 mixed 77@80c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet. Eggs firm; western 32@33c; limed 21@23c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Cotton dull and declined, middlings 14¼c. Flour active and advanced; family $5 40@5 60. Wheat steady; red winter $1 19@1 18. Corn scarce and firm at 53@54c. Rye steady at 81@83c. Oats dull and drooping at 42@44c. Barley active and advanced at $1 00@1 05. Groceries unchanged and in good demand; sales of coffee to be delivered after January 1st at 19@20c. Oils unchanged. Eggs dull and unchanged at 30c. Butter dull at 29@34c. Seeds unchanged. Provisions irregular, holders not offering to any extent. Pork could have been bought to a limited extent this morning at $19 50@19 25, seller January. Lard hardly so firm, kettle held at 11¾@12c; steam 11¾@11¾c; no sales. Bulk meats cannot be quoted. Bacon nominally at 10@11½@12c. Hams 16c. Green meats 6¾@6¾c. Shoulders and sides 10¼@11¾c. Hogs active and advanced, $6 50@6 60.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 110½. Exchange, dull at 1-10 per cent. discount.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Cotton dull and nominal at 14½c. Flour firm; superfine winter, $4 25@4 50. Wheat—Demand light, but held firm: No. 2 spring, $1 05; No. 1 spring, $1 10; No. 2 red winter, $1 25@1 26. Corn firm at 44@46c for mixed in bulk and 46@47c for yellow. Oats firm at 40c for No. 2. Barley dull and drooping at 73@75c. Rye firm at 80c. Whisky dull at 89c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice dull and unchanged. Bagging, 26@27c. Pork strong and higher at $19; order lots, $19 25@19 50. Dry salt meat on orders higher. Bulk shoulders, 7@7¼c; clear rib sides, 9½@10c; clear sides, 10@10¼c. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard, in a jobbing way, 11¾@11¾c. Hogs higher, closing at $6@5 40, mostly $6 10@6 25. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—Tobacco firm and active; sales of 36 hhds at $5 25@6 75 for common to good logs; $7 00@14 25 for low to medium leaf. Bagging—Demand fair with small sales of flax at 26c; hemp 25c. Cotton closed weak and nominal; middling 14½c. Flour, in moderate demand; extra family $5 25. Grain extremely dull. Hogs—receipts very light and prices advanced to $6 75 for choice. Total killed to date, 224 632. Provisions firm and active; sales 1,500 bbls mess pork at $20 00 on spot; bacon shoulders 10¼c; sides, clear rib 12½c. Lard 12c. Whisky more active at 87@88c.

Cotton Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHARLESTON, Dec mber 28.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling nominally 15c.

GALVESTON, December 28.—Cotton dull and unchanged; good ordinary, 12½c.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, December 28.—Exchange unchanged. Flour—Extra Spring firm at 10@12½c higher at $4 25@6 00. Wheat—No 2 Spring wheat active and advanced 1@1¼c; closing firm at $1 07¾; this afternoon steady and unchanged. Corn—No. 2 mixed active; advanced ½@1c; closing firm at 47½c; unchanged this afternoon. Oats—No. 2 steady and firm; closing at 33½c. Rye—No. 2 steady and firm; closing at 70c. Barley—No. 2 firmer at 70@75c. Highwines steady at 86c. Mess Pork easier; closed at $18 50. Lard quiet at 11¾@11¾c. Meats firm and unchanged. Dressed hogs firm; closing at $7 00. Live fairly active at $5 80@6 30.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, December 28.—Flour, dull but unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; sales 1,000 bushel No. 1 Red Winter at $1 24½c. Corn dull but firm at 60c. Oats active and advanced. Rue dull but unchanged. Crude petroleum dull and nominal at $4 10@4 15. Refined quiet at 20c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, December 28.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No 1 white $1 31; amber Michigan $1 20; No 2 amber Illinois $1 33; No 1 red Wabash $1 32. Corn steady; new high mixed 52c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 1, 46c. Clover seed steady at $6 50. Hogs steady at $7 10.

MARRIED.

LOUPE-WALLACE—At the Third Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, December 27, by the Rev. F. A. Noble, RAPHAEL C. LOUPE and MATTIE E. D., daughter of John Wallace, Esq., both of this city.

LEWIS-RIDGE—In Birmingham, December 25, 1870, by the Rev. J. E. Craig, Mr. ABRAHAM LEWIS to Miss ELIZABETH RIDGE, both of Birmingham.

MINER-THOMAS—On Monday evening, December 19th, at the residence of J. Queen, Queenstown, Mr. W. W. MINER, of Ohio, to Miss ANNIE THOMAS, of Brady's Bend, Pa.

PATTERSON-CLARKE—On Tuesday evening, December 20, at Fremont, Ohio, by Rev. E. Bushnell, Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON, of Allegheny City, Pa., to Miss BELLE S. CLARKE, of the former place.

STEEPLETON-GETTYS—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, by the Rev. W. H. Phipps, at his residence, Mr. MICHAEL STEEPLETON and Miss SUSAN C. GETTYS, all of Frankstown, Pa.

LOGAN-KNIGHT—On Thursday evening, December 15th, at 6½ o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. C. McCune, Mr. JOHN F. LOGAN, of Coal Bluff, Pa., to Miss VIRGINIA L. KNIGHT, of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

NOBLE-LISCOMB—On Wednesday evening, December 21st, in the Beaverfalls Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. W. H. Locke, of Beaver, Pa. Mr. LESTER B. NOBLE, of New Brighton, Pa., to Miss MOLLIE A., daughter of Dr. P. D. Liscomb, of Beaverfalls, Pa.

SHAFFER-GIRTY—On Tuesday evening, December 20th, at the residence of the bride's parents, No 14 Pike street, by the Rev. Dr. Howard, assisted by the Rev. Laird, CHARLES W. SHAFFER, Esq., and Miss JENNIE GIRTY, both of Pittsburgh.

NORTH-QUINN—On TUESDAY EVENING, December 22, 1870, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, in Allegheny City, by Rev. G. A. B. Robinson, Mr. WM. NORTH, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss ELIZABETH L. QUINN, of Middlesex Township, Butler county, Pa.

DIED.

STANFORD—On Wednesday, December 21st, at 5½ o'clock p. m., Mrs. ELIZABETH Stanford, age fifty-eight.

KENNEDY—On Tuesday, December 27